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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. P. ROAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication shou d addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., addre COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, con aining all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send them until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A DENSE FOG IN LONDON.

Opera House at Paris Burnt.

The Bazaine Court Martial.

German Investment in U. S. Bonds.

ANOTHER PANIC AT VIENNA.

England.

DENSE FOG IN LONDON,

LONDON, October 29.—A dense fog hangs over the city, and numerous accidents have occurred in the streets. At this hour, 12:30 P. M., travels is almost suspended.

DEPARTURE OF SENATORS.

LONDON, October 29.—United States Senators Dorsey and Hitchcock and General Wright are passengers in the steamship Spain, which left Liverpool for New York to-day.

SPECIE FOR NEW YORK.

LONDON, October 29.—One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in specie were shipped from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

France.

TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

PARIS, October 29.—In the Bazaine trial today M. Fishaut, messenger, testified that under fear of capture by the enemy he swallowed a dispatch which he was carrying from Thionville to Metz. The dispatch was recovered and delivered to officers at headquarters in Metz on the 29th of August, but was by them thrown into the fire unread. Lieut Nogues swore that he fruitlessly attempted to deliver to Bazaine a dispatch entrusted to him on the 23d August by the Empress. He admitted, after much prevarication, that he was also the bearer of a dispatch to Gen. Bourbaki. The President of the court severely censured this witness for attempting to conceal facts.

OPERA HOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

PARIS, October 29.—The old Opera House in Rue Le Peletier, has been destroyed by fire.

General Bellewarre, in a letter to the Minister of War, said that if the monarchy was restored, he (Bellewarre) would resign from the army. The Minister of War immediately placed the General on the retired list.

Germany.

DEATH OF THE KING OF SAXONY.

DRESDEN, October 29.—The death of King John of Saxony, now at Plaitz, is announced this morning.

The Duke of Saxony, eldest son of the late King John, assumed the succession to the throne of Saxony to-day. His Majesty has issued a proclamation in which he promises to uphold the constitution and announces that the present ministry will remain in office.

INVESTMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES LOAN.

BERLIN, October 29.—The total amount invested by the German Government in United States funded loans is eighteen million, of which eight millions was negotiated during the present month.

Austria.

PANIC ON THE BOURSE.

VIENNA, October 29.—There is another panic on the Bourse, and the government is endeavoring to effect a settlement of the financial difficulty.

Spain.

CARLISTS BEARDING THE LION.

MADRID, October 29.—It is reported that the Carlists fired on a British war vessel, killing one of the crew.

Italy.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

ROME, October 29.—Dispatches have been received in this city confirming the report of the existence of a second letter from the Pope to the Emperor of Germany.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 29.—The steamships Parthia and Donan have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, October 29, 5 P. M.—Consols 92¼@92⅝; American Securities—5 20s '65, 93¾; do '67, 96⅝; 10-40s, 91⅜; new 5s, 90⅝; Erie 39⅝.

Turpentine 33s 3d.

FRANKFORT, October 29.—5-20s, 92, 97⅛.

PARIS, October 29.—Rentes 67 francs 45 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 29.—Cotton flat at 8⅛@9d; sale 10,000 bales; American 3,000; speculation and export 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat 11s 10d@12s. Flour 26s@28s. Corn 31s 9d. Cheese 63s. Cumberland middles 28s; short rib middles 41s.

ANTWERP, October 29.—Refined petroleum, 39 francs.

CASUALTIES.

Death Resulting from Democratic Jollification.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., October 29, 1873.

Last evening, while the Democracy of this place were jollifying over the recent election with firing of cannon, &c., Mr. V. Lemmel was almost instantly killed by being struck with a charge from the gun. He was walking up the opposite side of the street, about sixty feet from the cannon. The wad, which was made of rags, waste, &c., struck him on the head, crushing one side of his head and face. He leaves a wife and two children.

An Old Man Killed by a Train—Several Men Injured on a Canal Boat.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 29, 1873.

An old man, one hundred and two years of age, named John Sinclair, while walking on the railroad track, was struck by a train and instantly killed.

A meeting occurred on a canal boat here last night in which several men were badly hurt.

Two Men Frozen to Death.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., October 29.—Advices from Keddee, forty miles east of here, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, state that two strange men were found frozen to death on the prairie near that town on Monday.

The Fort Wayne City Treasurer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 29, 1873.

John Droegmyer, City Treasurer, who is having trouble with his accounts, refused to give up his books to-day upon an order from Mayor Sollinger. Droegmyer will be tried next Tuesday.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

It is now stated that the prize fight between Allen and Hogan will take place to-day.

The trial of Udderzook on the charge of killing Winfied S. Goss was begun at West Chester yesterday morning.

A fire at San Francisco on Tuesday evening destroyed Strobner & Co.'s furniture factory. The loss is believed to be about one hundred thousand dollars.

The workingmen of Boston will give a reception and banquet to Joseph Arch in Faneuil Hall Wednesday next. Wendell Phillips is expected to preside.

Gov. Dix has offered a reward of $3,000 for information which may lead to the conviction of the persons who caused the death of Charles G. Kelsey, of Huntingdon, Long Island.

A bale of cotton, which sold at Augusta for $500 for Memphis sufferers, has been redonated and shipped to Baltimore, where it will again be sold for the same object.

The raid of the New Orleans Metropolitan police to Grant Parish, La., has been a success. The supposed participants in the Colfax affair were arrested without resistance.

The reports of the storm on Lake Michigan give no disasters of a serious nature.

During the visit of the Senate Transportation Committee on Change at Louisville, yesterday, a resolution was passed favoring the speedy transfer of the canal to government control, to facilitate river commerce by cheap tolls.

A fire was raging at one o'clock this morning at Freehold, N. J. The postoffice and four large stores were on fire.

The steamship Harold arrived at New York yesterday from Havre.

A fire in Boston last night burned out a number of firms in the drug and chemical trade, causing an aggregate loss of $75,000, nearly all covered by insurance.

Josiah Quincy, President of the American Cheap Transportation Society has issued a lengthy address setting forth the suggestions which will be made to Congress for legislation upon at the coming session in relation to transportation, and calling a meeting of the above association at Washington on January 14, next.

Ross Blyer and two girls, named Smith and Steinback, occupants of the wagon which was struck by a train on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad this morning, have all died of their injuries.

All the railroad companies centering in Chicago have, it is stated, agreed to reduce the wages of all employees six to ten per cent., and the time of the men in the workshops one to two hours per day, on and after the 1st of November.

The Episcopal Board of Missions, at their session at New York yesterday, recommended making the Western Territories into separate missionary districts, and of electing a Missionary Bishop for each Territory at the next general convention.

There have been frosts in Alabama and Georgia, and the yellow fever there is abating.

Geo. Williams, one of the bond forgers arrested in New York, has been sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

It is estimated that 20,000 working girls are out of employment in New York city.

Only three of the nine blast furnaces in Sharpsville, Pa., are in operation.

The Groton Mills, Woonsocket, R. I., post a notice that they will run on half time.

All the woolen and cotton mills at Norristown, Pa., and vicinity are working on short time.

The Johnstown Steel Works are in active operation again, after a temporary suspension for repairs.

The manufacture of oilcloth has recently been established in Melbourne, with favorable prospects of success.

Though the new furnace of the Eckerts, in Reading, Pa., is ready to be blown in, it will not be started.

The Chicopee (Mass.) Manufacturing Company at the Falls, shut down forty of their night looms last week.

Fillsbury Brothers, of Northwood, N. H., who employ about 100 hands in their shoe factory, have suspended for the present on account of dullness.

The Writing Paper Manufacturers' Association of the Connecticut Valley, have voted to run half time for two months, beginning November 1st.

One-third of the looms of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Lowell, Mass., are run four evenings each week till nine o'clock, to supply demand for goods.

Further results of the panic are the discharge of workmen in the jewelry establishments of Attleboro, Mass., and the running of factories only four days in the week.

There has been a partial suspension of the shoe factories in Dover, N. H., owing to difficulty experienced by the proprietors in getting discounted the long notes they have to take.

Manufacturing interests in Connecticut are said to be in "an unfortunate condition." Fifteen to twenty thousand operatives and factory hands have been already thrown out of employment.

Five thousand persons are thrown out of employment by the suspension of the Harmony cotton mills in Cohoes, N. Y. The payrolls of the mills foot up $80,000 monthly. It is said that the mill will be opened in two weeks.

Most of the mills at Pawtucket, R. I., began the present week with a reduction of hours. A few hold unexpired contracts, and will make no change for the present. One or two are preparing to run extra time, and will try to meet incoming orders by night work. The short time mills will run on half time, on two-thirds, and some on three quarters.

Flax culture is now an important industry in the northwest. About four thousand acres were sown this year in Marshall county, Iowa, and in Waterman county, Minn., there are seven thousand acres against one thousand last year. The plant also does well in western Oregon. Very few of the growers in these localities make any use of the lint, the production of seed being their object.

There are in Manayunk, a suburb of Philadelphia, some fifteen or twenty cotton mills, giving employment to between 5,000 and 6,000 hands, when running. Of these establishments all but three have suspended operations, or are at present negotiating with their former employees for a resumption of work at a fair compensation. The general complaint is that a market cannot be found for the goods after they are manufactured, and the producers are afraid to risk the working up of the raw material for a prospective trade. The manufacturers also foresee a decline in the price of cotton, and to make up goods at the present high rate, and attempting to compete with the mills which will manufacture at the expected low prices, would prove ruinous.

The cotton trade is not so brisk this autumn as it was last, the falling off being due to a combination of circumstances. This year's cotton crop is much later than last year's, and the yield is not so large. The ground-swell from the panic also probably interferes with the getting of the cotton to the shipping ports. Between September 1st and October 24th, 1872, there were 528,214 bales of cotton sent from the interior to the Southern ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, but between those dates this year the number only has been 361,751 bales. Last week the receipts were 100,452 bales, whilst during the corresponding week of 1872 they were 113,148 bales. A proportionate decrease is also shown in the exports of cotton to Europe, for, whilst at this time in the last cotton year they had reached 189,281 bales, this year they are thus far but 103,505 bales.

The Sheffield Steel Manufacturers seem to be in some trepidation as to whether the world's homage to Sheffield as the headquarters of the steel interest is not being shaken. This country seems to be a strong competitor for the honor. A Sheffield newspaper mentions a rumor of the "removal of the Sheffield steel business to the United States," and adds that more than one of the leading Sheffield steel establishments are engaged or interested in Pittsburgh or Philadelphia. The inciting cause of this great change appears in the important fact mentioned that Bilboa (Spanish) ore is being imported into the United States and made into steel, at a much lower rate than Sheffield firms can sell it. American cutlery in various lines of goods has for a good while past successfully competed with the British article, but this is the first time that Sheffield has acknowledged that the mantle is falling on other shoulders.

The arbitration between the iron masters and workers of the North of England, to which reference has already been made, has been concluded in favor of the workers, the demand of the masters for a reduction of wages having been refused. The masters of the Midland counties will probably accept the decision as controlling their dispute with employes, which was founded upon the same allegations as those made by the masters in the north of England. They had demanded a reduction of wages to compensate them for the increased cost of coal. They alleged that the rise in wages in the finished iron trade had been greater than in any analogous industry except the coal trade, and said that "it was expedient to lower wages as an inducement to coal owners to reduce the price of coal." Mr. Kettle, the arbitrator, examined the condition of the iron trade, and said, in his decision, that he found no indications of any "real substantial giving way of either production or price," and, therefore, adjudged that "it is neither economically right nor commercially expedient to reduce wages at present."

The Johnstown *Tribune* of the 28th inst. says: The great trouble of the workmen of Johnstown is not that their cash payments have been stopped, but that there is very little to be done at the works, and it is impossible for the company to keep the whole force employed constantly, or any great portion of the force employed any considerable portion of the time, for want of orders. Years ago, when the hard times were upon us before, a rail was a rail in most cases the country over, but now there are as many different kinds of rails as there are different styles of houses, and the company cannot go on piling up rails of one kind as at that time, in anticipation of future orders. On the Pennsylvania railroad alone there are *nine* different kinds of rails used, and although they do not vary much, still they deviate enough to cause the making of each kind after a different plan from any other. Therefore, the company, though much it may desire to keep the men at work, finds it impossible to do so, although they would be willing to pile up rails and run the risk of future orders as before.

The Boston *Advertiser* has prepared, after careful inquiry, statements in detail of the effect of the panic and the money stringency on the manufacturing interests of New England. Though suppressing no acts, it shows grounds for the belief in a speedy return to prosperity. The worst is passed, and after a very little time capitalists and laboring men will begin a season of prosperity which will be the better on account of the difficulty which preceded it. A start, which is more likely now than further depression, is only needed to again get business going. While scores of manufactories have been reported as shutting down, or about to shut down, hundreds have not yet begun any diminution in their products, and a very large proportion do not contemplate it. In certain lines of goods—goods that do not perish with a season—it is proposed to keep right on with the manufacture as though nothing had occurred. Where a reduction is considered necessary, in almost every case the suspension is only partial; and the operatives will be retained and receive wages enough, and more than enough, to keep the wolf from the door. It is particular to keep the wolf from the door. It is particularly in the manufactories where a large stock is already on hand, that the cutting down has already begun. The great cause for the reduction is over-production, or rather production during and through the panic, so that now the money stringency having affected all classes, and reduced the demand, an over-production is the result. The signs of returning prosperity are seen in Fall River, where the earliest movement toward general shutting down was made. A committee, appointed at a recent meeting to see what concert of action could be obtained among manufacturers in other places, it is said, found little favor; and the movement, it now seems, is not popular where it originated. A few there now favor running on short time for a while, but the majority favor continuing running on full time. The cause of the depression in the paper trade is given as overproduction more than the money stringency. The effect, it is thought, will be to crush the small men of little capital, who are producing an inferior article only for sale, but the large and well-established classes cannot be permanently injured. Several of the mills are now running on short time, and all are carefully revising their pay rolls, preparatory to diminishing the working force if it becomes necessary.

Send on Your Orders

for the great White River Flour, barrels and bags. Orders filled promptly for four and all kinds of merchandise. T. C. JENKINS, Checkered Front. tf

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ELECTION.

ELK—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.		Dem.
Supreme Court—Gordon	465	Ludlow	1,206
State Treasurer—Mackey	447	Hutchinson	1,218
Assembly—Phelps	394	Baird	1,283
Commissioner—Aldrich	576	Jones	1,109
Treasurer—Horton	545	Windfelder	1,123
Dist. Attorney—Lucore	548	Hall	1,121
Auditor—Gray	695	Burke	944
Jury Comm'r—Kyler	570	Kriegle	1,086

MONROE—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.		Dem.
Supreme Court—Gordon	420	Ludlow	1,307
State Treasurer—Mackey	407	Hutchinson	1,900
Assembly—No candidate		Dimmick	955
		Kistler, Ind	1,391
Comm'r—No candidate		Frable	1,407
		Sentler	402
		Strunk	581
Treasurer—No candidate		Altemose	1,292
		Gunsawies	843
		Kresge	343
Auditor—No candidate		Shannon	936
Jury Com'r—No candidate		Fetherman	664
		Kistner	455

PIKE—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.		Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	134	Ludlow	488
State Treasurer—Mackey	128	Hutchinson	497
Assembly—No candidate		Dimmick	268
		Westbrook	53
Commissioner— "		Drake	507
Treasurer— "		Rowlan	522
Dis. Attorney— "		Bobbs	503
Auditor— "		Westfall	510
Jury Comm'r— "		Smith	248
		Kilp	278

POTTER—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.		Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon	823	Ludlow	636
State Treasurer—Mackey	823	Hutchinson	645
Assembly—Jones	792	Hollenbeck	690
Commissioner—White	874	Gilk	617
Auditor—Beebe	776	Burt	678
Jury Comm'r—Hendrix	803	Brooks	669

SULLIVAN—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.		Dem.
Supreme Court—Gordon	498	Ludlow	711
State Treasurer—Mackey	393	Hutchinson	791
Assembly—Hil	494	Bedford	629
Assembly—Caldwell	386	Petrikin	688
Commissioner—Randall	523	Corcoran	693
Treasurer—Rogers	499	Sullivan	699
Dist. Attorney—Dunham	567	Thompson	749
Auditor—Scureman	427	Keeler	700
Jury Commis'r—Biddle	583	Messersmith	687

WAYNE—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.		Dem.
Supreme Court—Gordon	1,601	Ludlow	1,961
State Treasurer—Mackey	1,594	Hutchinson	1,999
Assembly—No candidate		Dimmick	3,108
Sheriff—Woodmansee	1,510	Spencer	2,172
Commissioner—Simons	1,561	Chapman	2,131
Auditor—Corgan	1,713	Price	1,934
Jury Commis'r—Lord	1,625	Connor	1,999

WYOMING—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.		Dem.
Supreme Court—Gordon	1,152	Ludlow	1,446
State Treasurer—Mackey	1,130	Hutchinson	1,459
Associate Judge—Shook	966	Gearhart	1,497
Assembly—Walker	811	Little	1,760
Jones	1,007	Hawley	1,533
Commissioner—McKown	1,049	Stark	1,463
Auditor—Miller	1,078	Kesler	1,437
Coroner—Thompson	1,112	Chase	1,430
Jury Commis'oner—Lacey	1,007	Gardner	1,433

THE LEGISLATURE.

House of Representatives.

Below we give the corrected list of members elect to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives:

Adams—Wm. S. Hildebrand, D.
Allegheny—H. H. McCormick, R.; S. J. Wainwright, R.; J. C. Newmyer, R.; A. B. Young, R.; A. C. Hays, R.; B. C. Christy, R.; Henry Gerwig, R.
Armstrong—Robert Thompson, R.
Beaver, Butler and Washington—S. J. Cross, R.; J. Allison, R.; A. L. Campbell, R.; David McKee, R.
Bedford and Fulton—J. M. Reynolds, D.
Berks—Michael McCullough, D.; Benj. E. Dry, D.; Dr. A. Smith, D.
Blair—S. R. McCune, R.
Branford—E. R. Myer, R.; Jas. H. Webb, R.
Bucks—G. E. Hageman, D.; J. M. Jamison, D.
Cambria—Samuel Henry, R.
Cameron, Elk and Jefferson—D. P. Baird, D.
Carbon and Monroe—E. C. Dimmick, D.
Center—Jas. Harris, D.; Orvis, D.
Chester—E. W. Bailey, R.; Peter G. Carey, R.
Clarion and Forest—M. Williams, D.
Clearfield—Dr. J. W. Potter, Independent Democrat.
Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—Richard Bedford, D.; H. W. Petriken, D.
Columbia—Charles B. Brockway, D.
Crawford—M. W. Oliver, R.; Frederick Bates, R.
Cumberland—Wm. B. Butler, D.
Dauphin and Perry—E. E. Allen, R.; A. Fortenbaugh, R.; John H. Sheibly, R.
Delaware—Wm. Cooper Talley, D.
Erie—E. H. Wilcox, R.; Henry Butterfield, R.
Fayette—Jasper M. Thompson, R.
Franklin—George W. Welsh, D.
Greene—H. Lazarus, D.
Huntingdon—W. K. Burchinell, R.
Indiana—Daniel Ramey, R.
Juniata and Mifflin—H. P. Taylor, D.
Lancaster—H. A. Mylin, R.; H. H. Tehudy, R.; J. L. Shuman, R.
Lawrence—E. S. N. Morgan, R.
Lebanon—W. M. Kauffman, R.
Lehigh—Robert Stockel, D.; James Kimmel, D.
Luzerne—Dr. Kressler, D.; Michael Crogan, D.; Thomas Waddell, R.; T. W. Loftus, D.
Mercer—James A. Stranahan, D.
Montgomery—Thomas G. Butler, D.; Joseph B. Yerkes, D.
Northampton—R. C. Pyle, D.; G. M. Stier, D.
Northumberland and Montour—A. T. De-Witt, D.; Jesse Ammerman, D.
Philadelphia—G. Handy Smith, R.; J. E. Kennedy, D.; Samuel Josephs, Ind. D.; Harry O'Neill, R.; James A. O'Brien, R.; Charles A. Porter, R.; John McCullough, R.; John E. Keyburn, R.; William H. Vodges, R.; Albert Crawford, D.; Washington M. Worrall, R.; Joseph R. Ash, R.; John N. Wood, R.; Wm. J. Roney, R.; Robert Gillespie, R.; J. William Jones, R.; Charles B. Salter, R.; James Newell, R.
Pike and Wayne—W. H. Dimmick, D.
Potter and McKean—Charles S. Jones, R.
Schuylkill—Thomas Bast, D.; Frederick L. Foster, D.; John W. Morgan, R.
Snyder and Union—Charles S. Wolfe, R.
Somerset—J. R. McMullin, R.
Susquehanna and Wyoming—H. M. Jones, R.; Robert R. Little, R.
Tioga—John I. Mitchell, R.
Venango—R. D. McCreary, R.
Warren—George W. Allen, R.
Westmoreland—H. B. Piper, D.; J. L. Toner, D.
York—George W. Heiges, D.; D. M. Loucks, D.

AN ELECTION OUTRAGE.

A Ballot Box and Its Contents Seized by Force and Destroyed at Scranton.

SCRANTON, PA., October 27.—At about twelve o'clock last night a party of men surrounded the residence of Alderman Kelly, in the Second district of the Twelfth ward, of this city, and ten of them, deeply disguised and wearing hideous masks, entered the house, frightening the children, who were the only occupants of the front room, almost into hysterics. The men were armed with drawn revolvers, and one of them, approaching the oldest child, a girl ten years of age, said if she produced the ballot box which had been used the late election the father had in charge they would not harm her. The children ran screaming to an adjoining apartment, where their father was in bed, followed closely by the armed men in masks, who presented their revolvers to his head and threatened, if he did not give them the ballot box that they would blow his brains out. He remonstrated with them, but this only made them more desperate. The children ran around the room, terrified almost to death, and crying to the disguised men not to kill their father. A brother of Mr. Kelly, who had also retired to rest, was aroused by the uproar and hastened to the scene. He was met at the room door by a masked man and a revolver, the latter in rather unpleasant proximity.

"Produce the ballot box," said the masquerader, "or I will send a bullet whizzing through your heart."

Kelly said he would, hastened up stairs and brought down an old ballot box. The men were not to be deceived. They renewed their threats and demanded the genuine ballot box at once. So Mr. Kelly, with a pistol close to his cranium, surrendered the proper ballot box, containing the returns of the recent election, after which the men departed. When they left the house they fired off several shots, and retiring to a short distance destroyed the ballot box and contents. The Twelfth ward of Scranton is somewhat isolated and apart from the heart of the city, so that this outrage was all the more easily accomplished. The reason for this conduct is found in the fact that certain county offices are contested, and the Court ordered the disputed districts to bring in the returns for investigation. The Twelfth ward being a disputed district, it is thought that the election officers feared exposure and resorted to the demolition of the telltale ballot box in the unlawful manner described. A party of detectives arrived from an adjoining city this evening, and are on the track of the midnight masqueraders.

CRIMES.

A Man Shot by His Son.

CINCINNATI, October 29.—John Edwards, residing at 308 Hopkins street, was fatally wounded last night by his eldest son, Richard Edwards, from the effects of which he died this morning. It seems the father came home intoxicated, and, as usual, commenced to abuse his family, when the boy seized a pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in his abdomen. Richard was arraigned before the police court to-day, and the trial fixed for November 4th. Edwards was a butcher, and leaves a wife and four children.

Sudden Death—Influx of People.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 29, 1873.

A man named Laughlin dropped dead on the street yesterday afternoon a few miles west of this place. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict that death was caused by paralysis of the heart. This is the second occurrence of the kind near the same place within a week.

Our city is at present being overwhelmed with an unusual number of people of all classes, caused by the reduction of the force of several factories, a railroad centering in the city, and numerous vagrants, whose raids on hen coops, barns and residences are being nightly occurrences.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Outstanding Bonds of 1862

Expenses of the Modoc Campaign.

Claims for Loss and Damage.

Foreshadowings of Retrenchment.

Commission on Boiler Explosions.

The North Carolina Counterfeiters.

Disorders in Eastern Texas.

Ex-Commissioner Van Buren

Reasons for Making Silver Payments

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29, 1873.

Outstanding Bonds of 1862.

Under the various calls for the five-twenty bonds of 1862, made by the Secretary of the Treasury, there are now over due and still outstanding about eleven millions. These bonds have all ceased to bear interest.

Expenses of the Modoc Campaign.

The defunct Chief, Captain Jack, has left a legacy which the government will find no inexpensive matter to satisfy. The accounts for the brief but spirited campaign, which commenced in the treacherous assassination of General Canby and terminated in the breaking up of the Modoc band are beginning to come in. The inhabitants of California and Oregon, who lived in the neighborhood of the Modoc country, are making up their claims for supplies and damages suffered during the war. The Pacific coast members of Congress will press the cases of these people in hopes of securing compensation. The legitimate expenses of the war will foot up high enough, without adding to the amount such interminable demands.

Schemes for Retrenchment.

There is considerable talk about various propositions and schemes to come before Congress at the next session. Letters received by officials here from members indicate that the feeling of retrenchment will be stronger and more positive than ever in the coming session. The appropriations of last year were eighteen millions more than the year before, owing to the creation of new offices, commissions and investigations by Congress.

Commission on Boiler Explosions.

The Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels has fixed upon November 5th as the day for the Boiler Explosion Commission to commence their operations at Sandy Hook, and November 12 at Pittsburgh. Invitations have been sent to the most prominent scientific men and institutions asking them to be present.

The North Carolina Counterfeiters.

The names of ninety persons alleged to be parties to the extensive counterfeiting in North Carolina, have been received at the Department. Fifteen names are made public, and the others are withheld at present for prudential reasons. The list includes several of the same family; also magistrates, doctors, lawyers and school teachers.

Disorder in Texas.

An official dispatch received from the Eastern District of Texas shows that considerable disorder exists there, and Ku-Kluxism and murder, especially of blacks, is growing quite common.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29, 1873.

GEN. VAN BUREN VINDICATES HIMSELF.

General Van Buren, ex-Chief Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, had an interview with the President and Secretary Fish to-day, to disabuse their minds of the impression that he had spoken of them disrespectfully, his strong condemnation being applied to the unfriendly reports of Minister Jay pondering him unheard. The General says he is determined to vindicate his character.

REASON FOR THE PAYMENT OF SILVER COIN.

The Director of the Mint makes the following statement of the purpose of the government in paying out silver coin. In this as other countries where gold is the sole standard or measure of value, silver coins are overvalued for the purpose of rendering them inexportable. They are manufactured and issued on the government account, the law, however, placing directly or indirectly a limit on the issue to prevent redundancy. If issued in times of specie payment beyond the requirement of the public for change, such coin will not maintain their purchasing power with standard coins, owing to various causes. In this as other countries silver has declined in value to a point at which the government can purchase it with gold, manufacture it into small coin pay it out at its par value, and the community has recently purchased a quantity of silver bullion sufficient for its purposes at 112½ cents per standard ounce, and will manufacture it into coin at the rate of 124 2-10 cents per standard ounce, the difference between the purchasing and issuing rate being within a fraction of twelve cents per ounce, or about ten and a half per cent. on the gold coin paid for the purchase. This operation is believed to be a more profitable one for the Treasury, and also more advantageous to the public in the present crisis than to sell in the market that the sale of gold for legal tender notes, and is not a scheme for the resumption of specie payments, but simply a compliance with the existing laws. A dollar of United States currency will purchase a little more gold in the market than a dollar of small silver coins; the dollar will therefore soon find its level, and unless there be a rise in both the prices of gold and silver small coin must circulate concurrently with paper money. The government has in the possession of the Assistant Treasurer about $500,000 in silver coin, and at the Mint and Assay Offices, in silver bullion and coin, about two millions. This stock is ample for the present. This mode of paying out silver coin will be continued until circumstances shall dictate a contrary course as proper. The government will exact the full seignorage required by law, but will not undertake to control the disposition of coin after it is paid out. Coin will then become the property of holders, who may do what they please with it. This course was not decided upon until it had been fully considered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE WRIGHT CASE.

Attorney General Williams says of the letter purporting to have been written to him by A. A. Williamson, in reference to the Wright case, and speaking of the arrangement to select a jury favorable to the government, that the letter is a forgery, as he is informed by Williamson, and that no such letter was ever received by him or was ever on the files of his department.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Gen. Phillip St. George Cooke, commanding the Department of the Lakes, has been placed on the retired list, and Lieut. Col. Geo. Crook, Department of Arizona, has been appointed Brigadier General. The Department of the Lakes and of the West has been abolished. The command is now a military division of the Atlantic, commanded by General Hancock.

THE CROW INDIANS.

The delegation of Crow Indian chiefs who have been here for several days had a final pow-wow this afternoon with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and after considerable talk and objection acceded to his proposition for settling their grievances. They wanted their reservation in Montana enlarged, and Commissioner Smith promised to recommend to Congress the extension of its boundaries. They demanded to be paid, on account of money due them, one hundred dollars each while here, but they finally compromised on fifty dollars each. They particularly insisted that their former agent should be reinstated, but this demand was positively refused. They mention as one of the reasons for preferring their former agent that he used to give them flour by the bag, whereas the present agent deals it out with a shovel.

FROM BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Iron Works not Suspended—Trouble with the Coal Miners,

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., October 29, 1873.

Your correspondent was misinformed as to the temporary suspension of work at Rogers & Burchfield's rolling mill at Apollo, Pa., although the statement was based on apparently reliable information. The trouble arose from the refusal of the miners to go to work, after having agreed to do so, thus cutting off the full supply of the mills, and causing a temporary cessation of operations. The firm have orders enough on hand to keep their mills going for some time to come, and there is no present intention of shutting down. The rolling mills of the same firm at Leechburg are running to their full capacity, with all the products sold ahead. It is now probable that the miners will carry out their agreement with the operators within a few days, and everything proceed satisfactory to all parties.

New Odd Fellows' Hall at Warsaw.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARSAW, IND., October 29, 1873.

The dedication of the Odd Fellows' Hall in the new Opera House takes place to-morrow. Schuyler Colfax will make an address and Odd Fellows from all parts of the State are expected.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Ohio valley, southwest to northwest winds, and cloudy followed by clearing weather.

For the Gulf States, increasing southerly winds and cloudiness. For the lake region, falling barometer and cloudy weather, with light rain or snow. For the Lower Lakes southeasterly winds. For New England, rising barometer and generally clear weather, with northwesterly winds.

Midnight Bulletin.

OCTOBER 29, 1873—10:41 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	39	S.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O	39	S. E.	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa	39	S. W.	Cloudy.
Galveston, Texas	53	E.	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind	38	S.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth, Kan	44	N. W.	Fair.
Louisville, Ky	43	S.	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn	42	S. E.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	42	N.	Fair.
New Orleans, La	51	W.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb	42	W.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa	32	W.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo	40	S.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn	29	S. E.	Cloudy.
Keokuk, Iowa	41	W.	Thr'tening.
Fort Gibson	49	S. E.	Cloudy.
Bismarck	28	S.	Cloudy.
Yankton	61	W.	Fair.

Disturbance at Centerville—The Jail Door Opened and Cannon Spiked.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CENTERVILLE, IND., October 29, 1873.

Yesterday the Sheriff brought eight or ten men here to guard the jail and the property of the men employed in tearing down the jail, and also to protect the workmen. The guard was left in the jail. At night a crowd gathered, and procuring a cannon planted it in front of the jail, fired it into the front door, blowing the door into pieces, and then rushed in, and forced the guard to leave town immediately. They also aroused the workmen and made them leave. The Sheriff arrived this morning with an armed force of about fifty men, but the crowd had dispersed and no arrest of the leaders had been made. An additional force of seventy-five men armed with muskets arrived from Richmond this evening and are going to patrol the town to-night. Further trouble is looked for to-night. The work of tearing down the jail is going on now unmolested.

Contributions for Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 29.—Mortuary report for the twenty-four hours, ending 6 P. M.: Yellow fever, nine; other causes, nine. The Board of Health officially notifies absentees that they may return to the city, but urge that precautions hitherto specified be observed.

BOSTON, October 29.—The Memphis aid subscription at a late meeting at Boston Exchange amounted to $2,800. A bale of cotton for the same purpose sold to-day for $400.

LOUISVILLE, October 29.—A bale of cotton consigned to Barkhouse, Brothers &

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1873.

"WHY did all of our Democratic Congressmen take their part of the back salary grab?"—*Kentucky paper.*

We do with the conundrum what they will never do with the money—give it up.

OHIO, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and now Iowa, have by their Supreme Courts affirmed the constitutionality of the law which makes liquor dealers responsible for damages to persons or property arising from the sales of liquors. It is gradually beginning to be understood that the community has some rights which everybody is bound to respect.

IT DISTANCE lends enchantment to the view, so, no doubt, does possession, after long deprivation, fictitiously enhance the value of the object obtained. This may serve to account for the hysterical raptures in which the Democratic press continues to indulge over the Ohio election. To a beggar who hasn't looked upon a dollar for a dozen years, a five cent piece will seem almost as large as the moon.

IF our free traders are capable of learning anything, they will, we should think, begin now to understand how vital an element in the national prosperity are the home industries which, for years past, they have been in the habit of deriding. The manifold and widespread inconveniences resulting from the present embarrassed condition of our manufacturing interests, should at least teach them that.

COMPARED with the unnumbered blessings and benefits which the Democracy promise to bestow upon the country when they obtain control of affairs, JACK CADE'S millennium was nowhere. Stripped of their vague verbosity, these glowing assurances mean no more than what is implied by the old adage that "reformed rakes make the best husbands." But how may wives have practically found it so?

THE question of the relation between capital and labor in the Southern States is attracting considerable attention in that quarter; and a number of suggestions, of one kind and another, are being advanced in the press concerning it. All of them, however, have the fatal defect of assuming the "inferiority" of the colored race. So long as the whites of the South shall come to the discussion of this or any other question in that unwise spirit, just so long will the true solution of their problems elude them. The first factor in the proposition is that of equal rights and equal justice.

THE papers, elsewhere, attribute much more importance than it deserves to the fact that the wages of laborers at the Iron Furnaces in Pittsburgh have been reduced ten per cent. They assume that, because Pittsburgh is the center of the iron manufacturing business, the furnace branch of it must be immense; which is far from being the fact. There are only ten or eleven furnaces in this city, for the manufacture of pig iron, and these are run by six or seven parties, some of them having two furnaces each. We wish for the sake of our city, that the number was greater; but it is of no use, just now, to magnify a fact out of all proportions.

JOSEPH ARCH, the worker, and BRADLAUGH, the declaimer, both make mistakes in attributing, in their discussions of the English land question, so much importance to the fact that this or that man acquired his title from a succession of holders, which originated in a SAXON or Norman fief. The great grievance of England at the present time is the law of entail and primogeniture, which prevents a division of property and a consequent change in ownership. It would matter comparatively little who holds the lands of that country now, provided the laws were so altered as to permit changes of proprietorship in the future. It is a pity that so many "reformers" should so often and completely miss the real points at issue.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has just decided an important question in the law of corporations, to the effect that no corporation created by another State for the purpose of purchasing lands, can hold or convey lands in the State of Illinois. The Court held that whatever may be the right of a foreign corporation to hold so much real estate as is necessary for the transaction of its ordinary business, the policy of the State of Illinois must be regarded as settled by the expression of the Legislative and Executive Departments against permitting corporations to be created for the purpose of dealing in lands; and that the re[illegible] for that purpose must be regarded as a positive denial of that power to the Legislature of any other State. The decision possesses considerable public interest.

IF, by their over-confidence and negligence, the Republicans of New York should suffer themselves to be beaten at the ensuing election, they will deserve the severest censure of the country. It is apparent, however, that their fifty thousand majority of last fall, and the general excellence of their State ticket, have lulled them into the belief that victory was a foregone conclusion. Herein lies their greatest danger. The Democracy see this, and their leaders are plotting and planning to take advantage of it. What they know they cannot achieve in a square, open fight, they hope to accomplish by bushwhacking. If they can only catch the Republicans napping, they are confident of being able to recover the ground which they lost in the great reform uprising two years ago. Let the Republican press lie that State wake up the sleepers without delay.

AN eminent English scientist has discovered that a current of electricity can be so applied to the human brain as to cure its diseased organs of their abnormal operations, balance unsettled tendencies, and stimulate defective parts into healthy and harmonious exercise. The President of the British Scientific Association asserts with emphasis that "no more important discoveries have been made since KIRCHOFF, FRAUENHOFFER, BUNSEN and HUGGINS developed the capabilities of the spectrum." We have never quite ceased to hope that, under a proper system of training, something might yet be made out of the Democratic party; and herein—if only the half of that which is claimed for the alleged discovery be true—is the identical agency of reformation and improvement for which we have so long and anxiously been looking.

THE payment of silver change by the government is restricted to an amount not exceeding five dollars to each individual. Specie payments will hardly follow such a trifling experiment as this. If the Secretary wants to prevent the hoarding of silver, and to substitute silver for fractional currency, he will have to adopt some more extensive plan than this. Either give us enough or none at all, The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

"That Mr. Richardson's present effort is not a sincere one, let us see what he proposes to do. He says that if a claim of $205 50 is presented against the government, he will pay it *by giving* $200 in greenbacks, and $5 50 in coin. There is no use to employ the words to characterize a proceeding like this. It is simply nonsense, and a very poor quality of nonsense at that. We have only to imagine the United States resuming specie payment by paying $5 50 over the counter to a creditor to understand precisely what it is that Mr. Secretary Richardson proposes to do after his grand flourish of newspaper trumpets."

A PAPER on the labor question, read at the late English Social Science Congress, by Mr. THOMAS BRASSEY, a member of Parliament and an extensive iron manufacturer, contains some statements which we commend to the consideration of the free traders of this country generally. Mr. BRASSEY said he "regarded with concern" the enormous increase of pig iron in the United States, which is 2,500,000 tons a year, instead of 1,500,000 tons five years ago. He was in hopes, however, that our tariff would eventually be "modified" so as to give the British iron workers a better chance in our markets; "although," he added, "the success with which the Americans have utilized the most costly manual labor by the invention of machinery, gives us ground for caution, lest our old supremacy be shaken by the energy and talent of the New World." Almost every day, from almost every quarter, fresh proofs and testimonies concerning the benefits which Protection has conferred upon our country, arise.

THE Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, which is understood to be unable to pay the interest due on its bonds on November 1st, is one of those enterprises which illustrate the unsoundness of the basis on which railroads have lately been built. It was built with the proceeds of bonds almost exclusively, and its bonds have found a market on a faith that believed in all things. Its bonded debt is $15,000,000 and its floating debt, $8,000,000; while its capital is $———. Its projectors expected its earnings to pay the interest; but inasmuch as it traverses a country which has all its resources yet to develope, and is in itself a mere link in the grand chain of a through route from the East to the West, it has found itself unable to compete successfully with the Baltimore and Ohio road and the other through routes to the East. The route of the road is a good one, and the country traversed by it must eventually be a productive one, but the road has been built before its time, and the present traffic on it is not sufficient to operate it and pay interest on the cost of its construction. It will, no doubt, in the course of time, develope a paying trade, but in the meantime, while this work of development goes on, the bondholders will be clamoring for their interest, and will clamor in vain. Had the road been built with actual capital, the capitalists interested could have waited for what the future will bring forth; but the bondholders will not wait, and the end will be bankruptcy for the road and numberless quarrels over who shall own and control it.

THE COMING QUESTION.

A portion of the Roman Catholic clergy of New York are zealously carrying on the crusade some time ago declared against the public schools of the city. In a recent number of the *Times* are given some interesting details illustrative of the manner in which the reverend men are trying to gain their object, which is, in the first place, to establish a system of separate Catholic schools to be in part sustained by subsidies from the treasury of the State. Unsectarian schools well managed and well taught and therefore satisfactory to the great mass of the Catholic laity being already in operation, the initial difficulty which the separatists have to overcome is to obtain and retain their scholars. In anticipation of this difficulty, the priests, active and prominent in the movement, judiciously selected as the seat of their first experiment a ward of the city which from its "peculiarities" held out the fairest prospect of success. The "peculiarities" referred to are, we suppose, the religious character, intellectual condition, etc., of a majority of the population. In this advantageous position a parochial or Catholic school was a while since opened by Father O'FARRELL, and placed under the instruction of the Christian Brothers. We quote from the statement of the New York *Times*:

"After the opening of the new parochial school, several of the scholars whose parents had been coerced into sending them there, returned to the public school in Greenwich street, and informed the teachers that they had been taught too much religion and too little secular knowledge by the Christian Brothers, and wished to resume their public school education, which would fit them for earning a livelihood. These secessions from the parochial school were immediately reported by the teachers to Father O'Farrel, who instituted inquiries among the pupils, and learning the whereabouts of the missing scholars, at once proceeded to put the clerical intimidation machinery into motion. The parents of the offending scholars were visited, and threatened with excommunication if they did not at once withdraw their children from the public schools and send them to the parochial school. In nearly every instance the parents, who were generally of the uneducated class, were not proof against the threatened anathemas of the Church, and consented to do as their spiritual tyrants ordered them. They were also strictly forbidden to allow their daughters to attend the Normal College, being informed that such an act was sinful, and in consequence many girls who would, if allowed to prosecute their studies, have become ornaments to society, were compelled to abandon their ideas and seek more laborious and less congenial occupations. One poor woman, whose only son was attending the public school in order to prepare for entering the College of the City of New York, was ordered by one of the priests of St. Peter's to withdraw him on pain of being debarred from receiving the rites of the church. The woman ventured to reason with her spiritual adviser, and stated that it was her dearest wish to see her son entering college. The priest, however, would listen to no arguments favorable to the public schools or colleges, and finally promised to prepare the boy for entering the Roman Catholic college at Fordham, which, he alleged, was an institution infinitely superior to any of the colleges of the city of New York. It is unnecessary to state what was the effect of such unchaste clerical interference."

We must add that the means thus specified are only some of the methods charged to have been used by certain priests to break down a public school in New York city in the interest of a narrow, sectarian education. Those mentioned are the least discreditable. It is satisfactory to learn that the school which these priestly arts were specially designed to affect continues to flourish, a large proportion of the Catholic population of the ward having refused to be either intimidated or tempted into withdrawing their children from its instruction.

We may trust that the result will be substantially the same wherever the misguided attempt shall be made to carry out the programme indicated in the resolutions lately passed by the Romanist ecclesiastics in convention at St. Louis. The trust may be reasonably entertained on several grounds. It is after all only a part and by no means the ablest or best instructed of the Catholic clergy, who much sympathize with the movement for separate schools. Though the principle from which it proceeds is unquestionably a Papal dogma, repeatedly set forth in strong terms by the present Pope, the zeal displayed in favor of the scheme in this country seems to be for the most part an inspiration of Hayhoots. At any rate, there are distinguished Catholic clergymen who openly express disapproval of the project, and a still larger number condemn it by their silence and their inactivity. It is safe to take for granted that at least very many of the priests perceive as clearly as the intelligent Catholic laity the inanity of the reasons or pretexts upon which the claim for separate schools is founded. All know that in the schools as now conducted no attempt is made to proselytize or to affect in any way the religious belief of the scholars. No Catholic, whether layman or priest, will be satisfied that a Catholic child was ever lost to the faith through the use of the King JAMES Bible in the public school. Whatever influence adverse to Catholicism is exerted in the schools flows through association with Protestants, and Catholic citizens of the Republic can hardly afford to contend that agreeable relations between their children and those of their Protestant neighbors are necessarily injurious to either the morals or manners of the former. If their religious impressions are thus modified, the effect is probably reciprocal, and the association perhaps weakens Protestant prepossessions as well as Catholic. In other words, so far as mere personal judgments are concerned, both Catholics and Protestants are brought to regard each other more favorably, an admirable and most useful consequence of better knowledge. The famous Catholic champion, Dr. MARSHALL, in his book entitled *My Clerical Friends*, referring to the entire heretical world, says that "the usual attitude of Protestants toward Catholics, *except in the United States*, is one of suspicion and defiance, and not seldom of unappeasable malice and enmity." (American Ed., p. 149.) Who can tell how much their education together in our public schools may have had to do in causing this notable exception to a general rule? On the other hand, if both parents and pastors do their duty, a child, whether Protestant or Papist, is not likely to lose its religious or sectarian partialities through the transient associations of school life.

But the priests object to the schools that they are atheistic or infidel and therefore immoral—and the Reverend men of St. Louis, the other day, talked a good deal of nonsense about the connection between these so-styled materialistic schools and the corruption prevalent among our politicians and indeed in the country generally. These gentlemen seem to have been quite unaware of the absurdity—manifest on a little reflection, of ascribing prevalent moral evils to a mere negation, the absence of religious instruction in schools. If immorality so enormous exists, it ought rather, as a New York journal remarked, to be ascribed to defective teaching on the part of the churches and of parents whose peculiar and especial duty it is to found and edify each successive generation in sound ethics theoretical and practical. And then we may fairly demand what ground or guaranty does the history of Catholic nations afford that in schools superintended by priests children would receive a better or more effective moral training than they receive now in this land? According to Dr. O. A. BROWNSON, the Papist, as he loves to proclaim himself (see his Review for October), "the nations Catholic included, have relapsed into Paganism and must be reconverted," and he points to the Catholic peoples in their present condition for illustration of the miserable moral and religious results of Catholic education, which must, he thinks, have heretofore labored under grave defects. In truth, the case is too clear for argument, and educated Catholic laymen know it as well as Protestants do. It is, therefore, idle for the priests to hope that, while our public schools are liberally conducted and well taught, the Catholic laity, however illiterate, if blessed with common sense and parental affection, will be willing to deny their children the benefits of a public school education. No church can supply such schools upon the whole as the State can and will supply, and neither intimidation nor persuasion will induce them to transfer their pupils to the meagre and contracted teaching of the Christian Brothers. The boys themselves would resist the interference, and besides remember the meddler with feelings not likely in the long run to benefit the church.

THAT the "peace policy," when properly applied, does work well with the Indians, is shown by the report of the Orthodox Friends' Executive Committee, which was read at the recently adjourned annual meeting of that body in Baltimore. The Society has ten agencies under its charge, with 17,738 Indians. Decided progress has been made. Several schools have been put in promising operation, and in a variety of other directions much good has been accomplished. The increase in cattle and hogs has been ten-fold. The necessity of teaching in English seem to be the greatest difficulty; while in business affairs some trouble occurs in consequence of the dishonesty, or imperfect understanding or interpretation of teachers. The want of permanency of reservation is also regarded as a fruitful source of annoyance and trouble, as is that of the circulation of false reports of Indian outrages. Upon the whole, however, the Committee state, great and encouraging progress has been made. The Committee further say that many Indians not included in the agencies of their Society are gradually forsaking their nomadic habits, and learning useful trades. It is claimed that the Arrapahoes manufacture the finest woolen blankets in the country. These, and similar facts, would certainly indicate that when brought under proper influences, the Indians are capable of taking on a far higher degree of civilization than that which they have yet reached.

LOOK AT THINGS AS THEY ARE.

That a nation in our present position should be in a state of commercial distress or difficulty, is an anomaly, and one hard to understand. With a large cotton crop and an abundant crop of breadstuffs; with a foreign trade that every week shows a balance in our favor; with a currency that continues good and reliable; with a general ability to pay our debts as they accrue; and with the possession of unexampled facilities for getting the produce of our labor to market—that, with these things in our favor, we should stand trembling and fearful, overflowing with suspicions and in doubt and apprehension as to what is to come next, is really and truly wonderful. When merchants fail with three dollars of assets for every two of indebtedness; when banks suspend with enough means on hand to pay all pressing demands; and when manufacturers stop their mills, with plenty of orders on hand to warrant them to be kept going, it is time to stop and inquire whether these men have lost their heads, or what is in the atmosphere that affects every one so unfavorably. With our present advantages as a nation we ought to be on the high road to prosperity; and we would be if confidence and common sense could be made to displace croaking, and fear, and apprehension, and distrust.

It is high time, we think, for our moneyed men and capitalists to take a little breathing spell and look the situation in the face, calmly and philosophically. The West is finding an active and sufficient market for all her products; the South has also an excellent market for her cotton crop; we are exporting breadstuffs and other productions to Europe and elsewhere, at the rate of eight to ten millions a week, while our imports fall considerably below that total; gold is flowing in from Europe to pay for food that Europe must have; and the West and the South ought to be able, and are able, to meet all their liabilities for what they have to purchase. Here, then, are all the elements of a healthy and active trade. An abundant harvest and a steady market should be followed by an active demand for manufactured goods, and it is hardly too much to say that that demand *must* follow a remunerative market for agricultural products. What, then, is there to fear? Where is the cause of apprehension to be found? Are not the despondent men of the times drawing upon their imaginations for their conclusions, rather than upon the actual facts? The panics of previous years were based upon a different state of facts than that developed in the late panic, and it is not to be judged by the same standard as the past. It does not follow that because everything and everybody went to sticks in 1857, that the same result will follow in 1873; and it is *not* the part of prudence, now, as it seemed to be then, to let every man take care of himself and leave the devil to take the hindmost. Then the whole country was bankrupt; now, it is not; and there need be, in fact, no real trouble, to-day, if cold-blooded selfishness were not allowed to slip in and suggest that it is every man's business to take care of himself, first. It is, in fact, every man's business to take care of himself by helping to take care of others. Individual prosperity can best be promoted by helping and sustaining the general prosperity.

The first thing to be done is to stop croaking; the second is to invoke the restoration of the sway of common-sense, and to look at things as they really are. Confidence is a plant of slow growth, we may be told; but it can grow only by fostering it. To all appearance, the country never had in it, so fully as it has to-day, the elements of prosperity and success; and if our people, generally, will rise up and shake off the nightmare that has been oppressing them, they will soon grow ashamed of the dreamy terrors that have agonized them. A great nation like ours must have faith enough to meet all local and temporary embarrassments and losses with courage and without fear of future results. Confidence is always a better adviser than fear; and soundness of judgment is never possible where the mind is kept heated with apprehensions and distrust.

DEBT AS CAPITAL.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Under this head you lately published a very sensible article, taken as a whole, on the subject of the abuse of the modern practice of issuing bonds for the prosecution of almost every enterprise, from building a school house to a railroad. In that article, however, I find the following paragraph, which I think is not a fair argument:

"Perhaps a cause is to be found for this tendency to do everything with borrowed money in the fact that our national banking system is founded on bonds. The capital of that system is but a national promise to pay. We say, perhaps, without expressing full faith in the idea; but it is very certain that a nation whose currency is based on national bonds might very naturally be expected to rush to the conclusion that if bonds are good as a capital for banking, they ought to be good as capital for any other undertaking."

I think, upon a reconsideration of the above, you must agree that your examples of the banks is not at all to the point. The banks use the bonds of the government, it is true, but these bonds represent a real value, and the whole country is responsible and liable for their redemption. It costs a premium over their face value to possess a government bond; hence, it costs but little more, this printer's ink to flood a city, or a State, with school, city or county bonds. If our municipal rulers would use government bonds to build school houses and sewers there would be no cause for regret. Municipals against the facility with which the people are burdened with debt. In that case, they would have to first raise the money before they could get bonds; for, in the other case, the bonds come first and the money afterwards. You can easily imagine the sort of banking system we would have if the bonds, on which it is based, were issued by individuals, instead of by the government.

MEADVILLE, PA., October 28, 1873.

Our correspondent is right in the distinction which he draws between a bank carried on upon government bonds and a town hall built upon municipal bonds. The banks represent a real capital in the amount which they invest in government bonds, while the municipality represents only itself in its bonds issued for any purpose. We admit the fact that the National banks are carried on upon real capital. The point, however, at which we aimed in the paragraph quoted by our correspondent, was the example held out by the government, in the National banking system, in substituting its own bonds, as a banking capital, in place of the money actually subscribed by the bank stockholders. In other words, our point is against the government, and not against the banks, and its main object was to show that the government showed a bad example, which the nation was not slow to imitate. We believe firmly that our National Banks are sound, as a general thing, and that their subscribed capital is a real investment of actual money; but we never have believed that bonds are a solid representative of money, or that *any* evidence of indebtedness, no matter by whom issued, is a proper representative of capital. In this, we think, our readers will generally concur with us; but the distinction pointed out by our correspondent in the case of national banks, is a proper one, and one that should be borne in mind, constantly, in any discussion into which they may be drawn as an illustration.

Now, more clearly than ever, is shown the wisdom and importance of "laying by something for a rainy day." At least forty per cent. of the entire population of New England, men, women and children, are depositors in savings banks. In Massachusetts the proportion is forty-three per cent., the number of depositors being 630,246 at the close of last year. The number of persons in that State employed in manufactures at the last returns was 217,000, or about one-third the actual number who had deposits in savings banks. Rhode Island has over 80,000 depositors, and Connecticut over 200,000. In Massachusetts the average sum to each depositor is about three hundred dollars; in the other States it is a trifle less; still it is large enough to more than enable those who have been or may be temporarily thrown out of employment in consequence of the dullness of trade, to keep the wolf far away from their doors until business resumes its legitimate sway. No more forcible illustration of the value of forelooking economy and prudence could possibly be given. It is to be hoped the lesson may everywhere be duly heeded and improved.

IT is very gratifying to observe the progress which is being made in the simplification of the Welsh language. The Gorseddorddlirrwydr, an Eisteddfod, to be held at Coedpoethetwyrthdyr next year, under the designation of Eisteddfod Cadoorywhyrloddr Dyfrwyrywrwnddolwyhn Maewbydior, has been proclaimed with all the ancient ceremonies, at Welsh Rabbit being slaughtered by Clwywhwyddwdwdfwyardd, the principal bard, who was assisted by Ioloiuloio Trewhyfddewliwhu and others. This, now, is intelligible—to Welshmen.

The attack of yellow fever found Memphis with a population of 55,000. By death or flight the number has been reduced to about 12,000. Of actual victims there have been 1,500, and 1,200 are now sick, with the certainty of a large mortality even under the improved condition of the weather. Two thousand families are dependent for support on the various relief societies, and 1,200 orphans are crowded into the local asylums.

N. P. Banks finds his salary-grab record a serious obstacle in the way even of his chastened ambition, which now aspires only to a place in the Massachusetts Senate. The grab is the surest political "deadshot" ever discovered.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Where are those seven hundred millions of currency?" shrieks a contemporary. Well, we can account for two dollars and a quarter of it.

Medical opinion is the authority for the statement that the present style of "chokers" for gentlemen's wear, and the Elizabethan ruffs so much affected by ladies, are the causes of the prevalence of sore throats, and that the winter will be a profitable one for physicians if these styles be continued.

Out in Ceylon the marriage ceremony is performed by tying the couple together by the thumbs. In this country they are usually put together by the ears.

We have had the golden age, the iron age, the greenback age, and it seems that we are now to have the "silver age." Let us hope that it may be the "silver lining" to the black panic cloud that lately overshadowed the country.

Wild geese are passing southward, which indicates that the northern regions are getting rather frosty for them. It is pretty early in the season for them to emigrate, but we suppose they consult their own comfort in the matter rather than dates.

It is consoling to know that if wages are shrinking as well as "stocks," the value of groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, and other necessaries of life, is also gradually working its way to correspondingly lower points. This may help to equalize things.

Chicago has an enthusiastic scientist who maintains that the hydrogen molecule vibrates 800,000,000,000 times in a second. That a million times a million million molecules are contained in a cubic millimeter, and that the molecule vibrates through a space one hundred times greater than its own diameter. For ourselves, we never entertained a doubt of it.

Among the idiotic resolutions adopted by the late Farmer's Convention at Chicago, was one to fix the price of hogs in that market at five dollars per one hundred pounds gross. These sapient philosophers evidently care nothing for the law of supply and demand.

Some of the manufacturing establishments at Milwaukee are turning off their workmen and closing their doors. The breweries will run right along as heretofore, however.

Before Mr. Bessemer's invention, the yearly production of steel in Great Britain was but 51,000 tons, but for the year ending June, 1873, it was 481,000, or nearly ten times as much.

The Rochester *Union* reports the discovery of a fraudulent issue of the bounty fund bonds of that city, the amount being stated at $46,300.

People who prefer wetting the winter's store of coal to the dust on putting it into their cellars do not, perhaps, generally know that they are laying up for themselves a store of sore throats and other evils consequent upon the practice.

New York importers complain loudly of smuggling, which they say has greatly increased, to the damage of legitimate business.

The census of 1870 gives Rhode Island a population of 217,358, 49,417 of whom are employed in manufactures. The most liberal estimate puts the proportion of persons thus far out of work or on reduced time, on account of the panic, at less than twenty-five per cent.

Sir Samuel Baker is reported to be extremely enthusiastic concerning the future of Egypt, and anticipates magnificent commercial results from the railway now building along the Nile Valley to connect Alexandria with Khartoum.

The outside barbarian who craves initiation into the mysteries of a London ball room, will find an edifying paper on the subject in the present number of *Lippincott*, by a writer who appears to have studied the subject with the zeal of a scientific investigator.

A conference of farmers was lately held at San Francisco to consider measures for procuring legislative action for the extermination of squirrels in the farming districts, the pest's having become the source of great and increasing loss. Get up a chinch-bug fest.

The Baltimore *American* thinks it would be rather below than above the actual figures to say that the canning trade requires fifty million of cans yearly, all of which are made in that city.

In Boston there are 271,967 tax payers. Of these, 140,298 have an income less than $300; 71,577 persons are assessed at an income of $850, and only 3,000 tax payers, representing so many families, have incomes of over $1,000. We recommend this exhibit to the study of our own growlers.

The leading railroads having their termini at New York, have appointed a committee to consider the classification of freight.

Reports from the rural regions of the North-west would seem to indicate that the bears have left the woods and come down to gather their pork crop.

Some Chinamen last winter rented one hundred and sixty acres of land a short distance from New Orleans, and now they are gathering a splendid rice crop. They used a syphon to flood their fields from the river.

Nearly all the wire is constructed and the contracts out for a new cable between England and some point on Long Island. The capital is ten million dollars, and the directory embraces prominent English and American capitalists.

The net loss of coin by shipments abroad in the fiscal year 1873 was $66,258,000; in 1872, $63,127,000; and (partly estimated) in 1874 but $30,000,000.

San Diego, Cal., is sadly in need of a Bergh. A favorite pastime there at present, according to a local paper, is to place a mouse and a tarantula in a large bottle, and let them fight it out.

The Philadelphia Board of Education has opened thirty night schools in various parts of the city, for the free education of adults, or of young men and young women near the adult age. Of these schools twenty are for the use of young white men, five are for the instruction of white women, and three for education of colored men and women.

The officers of the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury appear to think that the books show a favorable condition of foreign trade, and that counting in the specie export there will be a balance in our favor in most of the monthly totals of this year.

It is reported that the War Department is about to recall all the United States troops in the Southern States except those employed in garrisoning forts.

It is made a matter of complaint by the farmers of the West and Northwest that in consequence of increased local rates on the longer routes, the general average of rates is in advance of that of 1869.

PERSONAL.

In this selfish, materialand money-changing Age it is beautiful to come upon an exhibition of that heroic spirit which makes manyrdom possible. The gentlemen at Shreveport and Memphis have brought out a number of instances of sublime courage and sacrifice, lately; and here is another exemplification of the true, heroic spirit. James Marr, a seaman, was lately swept overboard from a pilot schooner in Australian waters. The same wave that bore him from the vessel's deck, carried with it the lanyard (a line) and the brave fellow, seeing the ship's danger, motioned to his comrades to cut away the mast and save themselves. They refused, but he insisted, and so, they sent him to certain destruction. "We bade him good-bye," the mate of the vessel in his quaint simply records, "and he nodded to us." How seldom do the last acts of the world's greatest men equal the sublime sense of that poor sailor's last act.

Mr. D. M. Varney, of Burlington, Vt., died the other day. A curious incident of his life was his vow at the firing of Sumter, not to cut his hair until it was again under the old flag, which declaration he religiously kept.

Secretary Fish's eldest son, Hamilton Fish, Jr., is a candidate for the Assembly in the Assembly District New York. He is a young man of ability and thorough culture.

Emerson is certain of immortality. Now over seventy, he finds that the publication of the works of a lifetime a sum exceeding $35,000 or $40,000.

We have frequently heard of second eye sight, renewing age, etc., but an old lady in Ritchie county, Virginia, beats them all. She is eighty-three years old and recently became a mother. Her husband is seventy-seven years old. Her youngest child previous to the last one is a grandmother. Who wants to be carried back to Old Virginia now?

Mr. O. B. Frothingham has finished the "Life of Theodore Parker," and the MS. is in the printer's hands. Mr. Frothingham has had access to a mass of material that Mr. Weiss did not see, and in ten years that have elapsed since the appearance of the work passions have cooled and prejudices have died away, and it is easier to appreciate the character of the man and the significance of his life.

Quite a disproportion. Dion Boucicault says he received but $1,500 for his "London Assurance," while Farran, an actor, got $15,000 a year for playing in it. Douglass for "Ten Nights in a Bar Room Exted Susan;" J. P. Cooke, who acted it, made $800, out of it. Sheridan Knowles received $2,000 for "William Tell," and Bulwer $2,500 for "Money," while Macready was paid $600 a week for acting in them.

It appears, says the Lafayette, Ind., *Journal*, that the Father Phelan who charges that our public schools turn out educated horse thieves and rascals generally, is a graduate of one of those very public schools.

Samuel Valler, chief of the Quawpaw Indians, a prominent Indian of the "Nation," died of a tarantula bite a few days since.

Charles A. Dana enjoys the unenviable distinction of having more indictments hanging over him than any other criminal in the country. He has been indicted in Philadelphia, New York, and now in Brooklyn.

M. D. Conway, London correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is now in that city.

Richard Proctor's mission to this country corresponds in some degree with that of Prof. Tyndall last year. He wishes to popularize the science of astronomy, and to enlist recruits in its study.

"A Dose in Time," &c.

If "a stitch in time saves nine," it is equally certain that a dose of a healthy tonic like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, taken at this inclement season of the year, may save many an unpleasant twinge. A dose, however, is not sufficient. The system should be thoroughly charged with this genial vegetable stimulant and invigorant. Commence taking it with the commencement of the atmospheric changes which distinguish the winter from the autumn. Thereby you will avoid those disturbances of the digestive and secretive organs, and those painful diseases of the muscles and the nerves of sensation, which often render the period of the year which should be the merriest, a season of penance and disquietude. The extraordinary vigor and regularity which this exhilerating restorative imparts to the most important functions of the body, render it an invaluable remedy for nervous debility, constipation, indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and intermittent fevers.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of *By-Laws*, &c., furnished at the office.

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JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. H. MCCLELLAND, Secretary and Treasurer.
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EDUCATIONAL.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—

This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal street and North avenue, overlooking the Park. Mr. WAKHAM, the Principal, so widely known in the community as an Educator, will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 8 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

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Fall and Winter.

Choice
Dry Goods.
Rich
Dry Goods.
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Dry Goods
For Ladies.
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Dry Goods
For All,
At Lowest Prices,

AT

A. D. McKEE,

No. 59 Market Street.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Autumn, 1873.

McElroy & Dickson,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their

FALL STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

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Now in Store and to arrive.

Large Lines of Goods

Are offered at Prices

As Low as Before the War,

And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.

SEPTEMBER 5th,

1873.

ABDIEL M'CLURE & CO.,

RAG and PAPER

WAREHOUSE

AND

Broom Factory

No. 362 Penn Avenue,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

In addition to their Large Stock of

TISSUE, MANILLA,

AND

STRAW WRAPPING PAPERS,

Have added, for the convenience of Grocers and Dealers in Fruit, a handsome assortment of

Peck and Half-Bushel Baskets,

Which we offer to the Trade at Lowest Prices. We will also keep constantly on hand, at Wholesale, a complete

Stock of SCRUB, BLACKING and STOVE

BRUSHES,

Of all sizes, to which the attention of the Trade is invited.

THE NEW IMPROVED

Remington Sewing Machine

AWARDED

The "Medal for Progress,"

AT VIENNA, 1873,

The HIGHEST ORDER OF "MEDAL" Awarded a the Exposition.

No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Price.

A FEW GOOD REASONS:

1—*A New Invention*, THOROUGHLY TESTED, and secured by Letters Patent.

2—Makes a *perfect* LOCK STITCH, alike on both sides, *on all kinds of goods.*

3—RUNS LIGHT, SMOOTH, NOISELESS and RAPID—*best combination of qualities.*

4—DURABLE—*Runs For years* without Repairs.

5—*Will do all varieties of Work and Fancy Stitching* in a superior manner.

6—*Is Most Easily Managed* by the operator. Length of stitch may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing thread through holes.

7—DESIGN *Simple, Ingenious, Elegant.* Forming the stitch with the use of Cog Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams or Lever Arms. Has the *Automatic Drop Feed*, which *insures uniform length of stitch at any speed.* Has our new *Thread Controller*, which allows easy movement of needle and *prevents injury to thread.*

8—CONSTRUCTION *most careful* and FINISHED. It is manufactured by the *most skillful and experienced machanics* at the celebrated REMINGTON ARMORY, Ilion, N. Y.

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Address Look Box 514, or leave orders at

DILWORTH BRO'S, Liberty, head of Wood street;
A. S. GILMORE, No. 17 Smithfield street;
J. B. HILL, Druggist, cor. Wylie ave. and Congress st.;
HENDRICK, JAMISON & CO., No. 101 Fourth ave;
Or at our Office at the Point, will receive prompt attention.

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WM. SEMPLE.

New Millinery Goods,
New Hats and Bonnets,
New Flowers and Plumes,
New Wings and Tips,
New Trimmings,
New Fringes and Gimps,
New Hair Goods,
New Yarns, all kinds,
Corsets, 37 1-2c, Bargain,
Corsets, 75c, worth $1 25,
New Ladies' Underwear,
New Gents' Underwear,
New Hosiery and Gloves,
New Trimmings
New Notions,
New Toys,
New Fancy Goods,
New Gents' Furnish'g Goods

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FALL SEASON,

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Joseph Horne & Co.

MARKET STREET,

Have now Open,

The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:

Hosiery and Glove Department.
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Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.
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Yarn and Zephyr Department.
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Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department,
Paper Collar Department.
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Notion, Comb and Small Ware Department.

Extended lines in each of the above now in, and New Goods arriving Daily.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

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OIL CLOTHS,

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OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

Are now showing an unsurpassed Stock, comprising the Newest Ideas and Latest Novelties, selected with peculiar care, to meet the wants of every customer.

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The Newest and Best Styles of Foreign and Domestic Makes.

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By the Piece or in Patterns.

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FOR SALE

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SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

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Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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Seven Per Cent.

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At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 29, 1873.

The local money market of Pittsburgh shows the same characteristics of and sympathises with the condition of general trade—dullness and depression and a marked absence of transactions.

The banks are daily growing in better condition, and as they gain in strength, are extending in like proportions their accommodations to their customers. There are little changed from the usual figures, as no bank can afford to take advantage of tried customers, and run up the rates of interest, as competition is so quiet in banking circles that it would result in a loss of business.

On the street, rates are a matter of agreement between the borrower and the lender, and these are regulated mainly by the necessities and the class of securities offered by the applicant.

Eastern Exchange continues scarce,the banks carrying only such balances in New York and Philadelphia as are necessary for their daily transactions.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day:

	Evening.
1881	112
1868	108
1864	107¾
1865	108
1865, new	111
1867	113¾
1868	112
10-40s	106¾
New 5s	107¾
Gold	108¾
Currency 6s	122
Tennessees, old	67
Tennessees, new	68¾
South Carolinas, July	11
North Carolinas, old	
North Carolinas, new	
Missouris	86¾

—The plates for the new ten dollar National bank note have been nearly completed, and printing will be commenced next week, though they will not be ready to issue before the first of December. This note in size will be the same as the ten dollar greenback, and it is expected that the complicated work upon it will render it extremely difficult to counterfeit. The face of the note bears a profile vignette of Wm. H. Seward on the left side, and the left margin bears the charter number of the bank issuing the note, with the dates of the acts of Congress authorizing such issue. Immediately over the vignette is a small panel or ornamental lathe-work bearing the number of the note, affixed by the bank issuing it, in red figures, with a red star at either end of the figures to prevent alteration. In the right upper corner appears the name of the State in which the bank issuing the note is located. Below this is a piece of geometrical lathe work bearing both in letters and figures the number ten. The Treasury seal is on the right of the note, printed in green. The face of the note bears the following words: "Circulating note, The ——— National Bank (in the city of New York) will pay on demand ten dollars." The presidential name follows on the right and the cashier's on the left. Below this and at the bottom of the note is a panel bearing the words, "Secured by United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States," with a fac-simile autograph of the signatures of the Register and Treasurer. The charter number of the bank again appears on the bottom of the note. The border around the note of geometrical lathe work is quite heavy and of neat design. The letter "X" also appears upon either side of the note in green ink, each one being of different design and workmanship to prevent counterfeiting. The back of the note bears a central vignette representing America, and on the left of this figure the coat of arms of the State, in white, the remaining the note is located, in oval forms. In the corners of the back appear the figures "10" and the word "ten" in different styles of engraving. On the left of the back is a panel of geometrical lathe work in blue ink, upon which is engraved the government number of the note in white letters and figures. This is a new feature in national bank currency. The back also has a heavy border of small and ornamental lathe work.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

October 29, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Western Union Tel	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail		30¼	30¼	30¼	30	29¾
Adams Express		77⅜		77⅜		
Wells-Fargo Express				90		
American Express		50		50¾		
United States Express						
New York Central		85¾	85⅝	85¼		85⅝
Erie			46¾	46¾		46¾
Michigan Central		93⅝	93⅝	93⅝		93⅝
Michigan Southern		65¾	65¾	65¾		65¾
Illinois Central		95		94		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		90		90		
Chicago and N. W.		36¾	36¾	35		35¾
Chicago and N. W. pref		68¾		68¾		
Rock Island		90¾	91¼	91¼		90¾
St. Paul		25¾	25¾	25¾		25¾
St. Paul, pref		49¾	49¾	49¾		
Wabash		38¾	38¾	38¾		
Fort Wayne		84		83		
Ohio and Mississippi		24¾	24¾	24¾		24¾
Union Pacific		17⅞	18¼	17		18⅛
Ocean and Atlantic		4⅝		4⅝		
Boston, Hartford & Erie		1¾		1¾		
Harlem		125		125		126
C. C. & I. C		19¾		19		19¾
Hannibal & St. Jo		20		20		19¾
Hannibal & St. Jo, pref		24		25		24¾

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active Stocks on the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania R. R.	66¾	Phil'a and Erie	15¾
Reading	51¾	Pittsburgh 5's	73
United Companies	112¾	Central Trans	40
Oil Creek		Empire do	44
Lehigh Valley	54¾		

The Louisiana Sugar Crop.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 24th inst., says of the sugar crop:

Advices from the sugar parishes do not warrant the expectation of a crop of sugar, much if any, beyond that of last year, with an ordinary grinding season. The cane, particularly the plant, is of very good size, but the yield thus far is very poor.

Nearly all the sugar houses in the State will be in operation within a few days. Planters are severely pushed for money, but will be able to obtain the requisite labor to take off their crops. As yet the receipts here are trifling and a market not established.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber Michigan, cash and seller November $1 30¾; seller December $1 26¾; No 1 red, cash, $1 28. Corn dull but unchanged. Oats dull; cash, $1 06; No 2, 34½c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 29, 1873.

REMARKS—The morning opened up cold and blustering and tended to invite very few buyers on the street. Everything remained dull and drooping until near noon, when a little better feeling was manifested. There was a fair request all day for eggs, and as the greater portion were in the hands of but few dealers buyers were compelled to pay the prices asked. The grain trade ruled slow today, there being but little disposition to sell or buy.

The following table shows the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Apples, bbls	2,703	2,218	5,079
Butter, pkgs	159	202	361
Bacon, pieces	3,745	1,704	5,449
Bacon, tierces	272	205	477
Barley, sacks	13,070	4,671	18,041
Corn, sacks	3,998	8,366	12,364
Cheese, boxes	1,411	1,018	2,429
Flour, bbls	5,980	9,854	15,834
Grain, sacks	9,611	15,092	23,703
Potatoes, bush	27,503	22,071	49,774
Rye, sacks	2,188	3,219	5,407
Wheat, sacks	3,460	6,613	1,073

During the past twenty-four hours the following were the receipts of the leading articles of produce:

Apples, bbls	566	Flour, bbls	2,933
Bacon, tcs	107	Potatoes, bush	9,877
Butter pkgs	58	Cheese, bxs	371

ALES—There is a very quiet trade to report, but dealers still adhere to their previous prices. We quote: X, $9; XX, $10; porter $10; India ale $11 @ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 25 galls, $22 75@24; bbls, 45 gallons, $42 25@44; hhds, 68 gallons, $60 50@63; in cases, bottled, $2 75; Guinness and Younger's stouts, $2 75; Caswells & Hazards, ginger ale, $2.

ASHES—The following are the ruling rates: Soda ash, common, 4¾c; do refined, 5¼@6c; nitric, 4¾@5c; arsenic, 5¾c; pot ash, 9c; pearl ash, 10c; black lead, 4¾@5c.

APPLE BUTTER—Is coming in quite freely, but buyers do not appear to take hold as readily as we would like to see them. Dealers are holding it firm at 6¼@6½c ⅌ gallon, according to quality and buyers.

BEANS—Were in better request to-day for a choice article. There is also a better demand for seed, but now than there was this time last week, which tends, no doubt, to strengthen the market here. We can quote mediums firm at $2 90@3 00 ⅌ bushel, and navy $3 77½@3 90 ⅌ bushel.

BAKERS BAKING POWDER—Business continues quite active and we can continue to report as follows: ¼ ⅌ cans $1 60 ⅌ doz; ½ ⅌ cans $3; 1 ⅌ cans $5 56; 5 ⅌ cans $26; 10 ⅌ wooden boxes, 40c ⅌ ⅌.

BROOMS—Are firm at the following quotations: No. 5 X, $5 50 ⅌ doz; No. 5, $5 25 ⅌ doz; No. 4, $3 ⅌ doz; No. 3, $2 50 ⅌ doz; No. 2, $2 25 ⅌ doz; No. 1, $1 75 ⅌ doz; No. 1 Shakers, $3 50 ⅌ doz; No. 2 shakers, $3 ⅌ doz.

BROOM CORN—Is in but moderate request, and we can quote green at 8@9c; green hurl 10c; red tip 7c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Since the weather has changed and we consider the demand for new buckwheat has improved. Our market is becoming better supplied each day, and prices will soon go lower. We can quote at 4@4½ ⅌ ⅌.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade thus far this week has ruled very fair, owing, no doubt, to the recent decline in prices, and if we can judge from the present outlook prices will go even lower. The following quotations are the present prices: Hams, sugar cured, ⅌ lb, 14c; shoulders extra, sugar cured, ⅌ lb, 10½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, ⅌ lb, 12½c; dried beef, extra, sugar cured, ⅌ lb, 15c; beef tongues, sugar cured, per dozen, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ⅌ lb, 9c; bacon rib sides, ⅌ lb, 9c; bacon short rib sides, ⅌ lb, 9½c; bacon clear sides, ⅌ lb, 10c; mess pork, ⅌ bbl, $16. Lard, in tierces, ⅌ lb, 9¾@9¾c; refined for summer use, in tierces, ⅌ lb, 9¼c; refined for summer use, in buckets, ⅌ lb, 10½c; refined in 5 ⅌ caddies, ⅌ lb, 11¾c; refined in 3 ⅌ pails, ⅌ lb, 12¾c; refined in 1 ⅌ pails, ⅌ lb, 13¾c; refined in 5 ⅌ cans, ⅌ lb, 13¾c.

BUTTER—There is not the inquiry to-day that there was the same time last week. The supply is not by any means a large one, but buyers here are not laying in very heavy stocks. It would seem, however, that there was a better demand in the East, as we know of instances where butter in the market has lately been repacked and shipped to Eastern markets, where better prices are said to be realized. For choice roll in this market we can quote 26@27c ⅌ lb to the trade; to purchasers by the single tub 25@26½c ⅌ lb as stock packed 20@22c; medium 15@20c.

CARBON OIL—Is moderately active; by the car lot we can quote it at 14¾@15c ⅌ gallon; if retailed from store 18@18½c is obtained.

CRACKERS—The following are the present quotations: Lemon biscuit, 12c; ginger snaps, 13½c; oyster crackers, 7½c; soda crackers, 7½c; sugar crackers, 10c; butter crackers, 7½c; water crackers, 6c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—The market here rules very firm, with late made stocks pretty well sold up. In the East we learn that jobbers feel a little uneasy as to the course that will be pursued by the interior factorymen. For their benefit we would state that, from a careful perusal of the leading dairy journals both in Ohio and New York, the minds of these interior factorymen seem to be inclined to adhere to the high prices recently asked. These letters also state that all of the September make of the cheese is well sold up, and that foreign exporters are already inquiring for the make of the present month. The decline in the demand for cheese which was generally reported, has again recovered, and cable advices announce that cheese has advanced in Liverpool to 67s, and in London to 70s, with the demand very good. This, no doubt, will have a tendency to cause dealers in the interior to ship to New York and other Eastern cities with the hope of obtaining outside figures. But they must bear in mind that Pittsburgh must not be neglected, as this market at present is but barely supplied, in fact everything is well sold up, and if our dealers meet the demand will good at the prices asked. We quote the following prices firm: New York Nutmeg, 10c ⅌ lb; Young American, 13c; prime full cream factory, 12½c; Ohio factory in round lots, at 13¾@14c for August make, and 14¾@14½c for September make, in a jobbing way. There is little inquiry for farm dairy. Limburger and Sweitzer quiet at 11@13c ⅌ lb cash.

COUNTRY LARD—Is in fair request at 8@9c for prime. Dark lard, for soap, is dull, 7@8c.

CARBON OIL—Is in fair demand at 15½@16¾ gal., and 17c ⅌ gal retailed from store.

CEREALS—The following are the retailing quotations: Beeson's Phœnix, $2 25@2 50; Louisville grits, $2 25@2 50; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; white lime, $2 00; calcined plaster, $4 50; land plaster, $3 00@3 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Trade in this article is reported very good, and we can quote sales at $5 ⅌ case of 4 doz packages.

CORN MEAL—There is not a very active trade to report, although sales are made at $30 ⅌ ton. If the meal is bolted $1 60 ⅌ 100 lbs, is obtained from the store.

CIDER—New cider is coming in more freely, with, as yet, but little inquiry. Dealers, however, are holding it at $6@8 ⅌ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—There is but a small quantity in the market. There seems little disposition to sell unless a buyer makes an offer. There has been scarcely enough sales to establish quotations. Dealers were asking 7@9c for dried apples and 10@12c for dried peaches.

EGGS—Were in good demand all day. The present high prices, however, we do not think will last long, unless the supply continues light. We can quote fresh at 37@38c per doz, with occasional sales at 39c per doz. Lime eggs can be quoted at 25c per doz, with a fair trade doing.

FISH—There is nothing new to report, and we can quote as follows: Extra No 1 mess mackerel, $28; No 1 mess mackerel, $23; extra No 1 shore mackerel, $23; No 1 shore mackerel, $21; extra No 2 shore mackerel, $18; No 1 bay mackerel, $17; extra No 2 shore mackerel, $17; No 2 bay mackerel, $14; large No 3 shore mackerel, $14; No 3 mackerel, $10; split Labrador herring, $8 to $9; white fish, $7 50@8 00; lake trout, $7 00@7 50; large Georges codfish, $7 50; medium codfish, $6 50 ⅌ 100; red herring, scale, 50c ⅌ box; No 1, 25c ⅌ kegs.

FEATHERS—There is but a fair trade to report, and dealers are holding A No 1 at 95c and for C 85c ⅌ lb.

FLOUR—Dealers continue to report trade as quite active and orders coming in fair. While receipts by the various lines of railroad continue to increase. There has been no change to note in prices and we can continue to quote as follows:

State amber wheat	$5 50
State red wheat	8 00@8 25
Fancy St. Louis	9 00
Fancy Kentucky white wheat	8 25
Good Ohio red wheat	7 75@8 00
Seconds Spring wheats	6 75@7 00
Minnesota Spring wheats	7 25
Rye flour	5 25@5 50

GRAIN—The receipts since our last report have been heavy, and as will be seen in our import column, the receipts at the elevator, in this city, for one day alone, were twenty-seven cars of miscellaneous cereals. Oats continue to be in fair request, with good demand coming in. We have little that is new to offer in corn, wheat or barley. Dealers report the receipts to-day as being very light, and what few purchases were made were for immediate consumption. The following were all the sales we could obtain on the street on 'Change:

1 car No. 3 barley, in elevator	$1 35
1 car yellow ear corn, on track	64
1 car ear corn	63
1 car light mixed oats, in elevator	46
1 car white oats, in elevator	47
1 car white oats, in elevator	47¾

During the past week the following grain sales were made in this city by the car load:

	Corn.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.	Total.
October 23	3	1	5	2	11	
October 24	5	1	11	7	25	
October 25	3	1	4	3	11	
October 27	10	3	1	2	16	
October 28	3	1	2	3	9	
October 29	3	1	1	2	6	
Total	28	4	23	1	29	75

The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Barley, sacks	1,026	Wheat, sacks	1,937
Oats, sacks	3,727	Corn, sacks	3,326
Rye, sacks	424		

GROCERS' MARKET—The entire grocery market continues dull and drooping, with little disposition on the part of dealers to purchase very heavy stocks, owing to the light margin to be had in the profits. Unless sales can be effected in large quantities, and then only for cash, it is almost useless to do anything. As things now stand the dealer purchases from the jobber in about the same proportion that the consumer does from the retail dealer—it being only for immediate wants. Sugars and coffees still remain quiet with prices low and unchanged. We continue to quote as follows:

Sugars—Crushed sugar, 11c; granulated, 11c; powdered, 11c; cut loaf, 12c; A, 10¾c; B, 10¼c; extra C, 10¼c; circle C, 10¼c; Franklin extra C, 10c; Franklin extra C, No 2, 9¾c; Franklin C, yellow, 8¾c; Johnson & Arbuckle's Metropolitan C, 9¾c; other grades 7@7½c.

Coffee—Green—Rio fair, 23c ⅌ lb; Rio, good, 24c ⅌ lb; Rio, strictly prime, 25c ⅌ lb; Rio, choice, 26c ⅌ lb; Java, 30c ⅌ lb. Roasted—Rio, loose, 29½c ⅌ lb; roasted Rio, in 1 lb papers, 30c ⅌ lb; roasted Java, in 1 lb papers, 36c ⅌ lb.

Teas—Young Hyson, 50c@$1 10 ⅌ lb; gunpowder, 50c@$1 25 ⅌ lb; imperial, 50c@$1 05 ⅌ lb; Japan, 50c@$1 00 ⅌ lb; Oolong, 25c@85c ⅌ lb; fancy, $1 00 ⅌ lb; Souchong, 25c@$1 ⅌ lb.

Syrups—Common, 28@36c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 65c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 70@75c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7¾@8¼c; Patna, 8@8¾c; Carolina, 8¾@9c.

Pearl Barley—Nos. 2 and 4, 3c ⅌ lb.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4¾c ⅌ lb.

Candles—Sperm, 31c ⅌ lb; stearine, 14c ⅌ lb; mould, 12@12½c.

HAY—We have but little that is new to offer. Prices remain quiet and unchanged at $22@24 ⅌ ton. We learned of two car lot sales of choice timothy at $23 50@24 ⅌ ton.

HOMINY—Is in good supply, and the demand light at $5 00 ⅌ bbl.

HONEY—The receipts have been quite liberal. We can quote choice clover at 40c ⅌ lb, and buckwheat at 30@32c ⅌ lb.

LARD OIL—Continues in fair request. Sales are made at 85c ⅌ gallon for winter strained, and 75c ⅌ gallon for fall strained.

MINCE MEAT—There is a very fair supply of the various brands in the market, and prices remain nominally unchanged at 11@11¾c ⅌ lb by the ⅌-bbl, and 12c ⅌ lb by the tub.

MOLASSES—Remains nominally unchanged at our previous quotations: Middlings at 52@53c ⅌ gal; fresh store $1 00@1 05. Oats and corn chops $1 25@1 40 ⅌ 100 lbs; corn chops $1 35 ⅌ 100 lbs. Bran $14@16 ⅌ ton.

NUTS—Hickory, black walnuts and peanuts are in good supply and in fair request. Chestnuts are, were scarce, and in good request. Hickory nuts can be quoted at $1 50 ⅌ bushel; butternuts $2 50 ⅌ bbl, black walnuts $1 00 ⅌ bush, and choice chestnuts at $5 00@5 25 ⅌ bushel.

POULTRY—Live chickens are beginning to grow scarce, and, however, from any lack in the demand, but from the fact that farmers prefer to dress them for the market, and then they become less troublesome after they get here. Dressed ones are here can be quoted from 40@50c ⅌ pair by the coop. Dressed turkeys are selling readily at 9@10c ⅌ lb. To-day we saw a fresh invoice of prairie chickens, which were selling at $4 ⅌ dozen.

PEARL WHEAT—Is in good demand and grocers sell it readily at $7 50 ⅌ case, less 25 ⅌ cent. discount.

RAGS—The market is very flat at 3c for country linen rags; woolen rags 3c ⅌ lb.

SALT—We can quote No. 1 X by the car lot at $1 85 ⅌ bbl and $2 00 ⅌ bbl in a retail way. No. 1 by the car lot $1 65, and in a small way $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

SEEDS—Timothy continues dull at $3 50 but in a small way from store at $3 75 ⅌ bushel.

SAPOLIO—Trade rules well for both kinds on sale, the hand Sapolio meeting with good sales everywhere. By the case of six dozen, we can quote it at $6 00, and for the hand sapolio $5 00 ⅌ case.

SOAP—Country soap is in good supply and dealers are holding it at 5@6c ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Market very dull at 6¼@6¾c ⅌ lb.

VINEGAR—Choice cider vinegar can be quoted at 16@18c ⅌ gallon.

VENISON—There was a better demand to-day, and restaurant keepers, as well as hotel men, were the chief purchasers. What few were on sale looked quite fresh and smelled sweet. We can quote at 20@25c ⅌ lb.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—Trade ruled rather dull for nearly all that is enumerated, below until near noon, when the hucksters came on the street and became purchasers principally in potatoes, onions and apples.

Potatoes, notwithstanding the large receipts, continue in good request, and very fair prices were realized. Peach boxes were more sought after, while Early Rose and Peerless sold readily. There was but little doing in Baltimore sweets, while the demand for Jerseys was very good, with but few in this market. We give below the following comparison table, which will show the receipts of Irish potatoes in this city for the past two weeks:

Last Week.	Bushels.	This Week.	Bushels.
October 16	1,310	October 23	1,458
October 17	4,400	October 24	765
October 18	5,661	October 25	1,735
October 20	1,240	October 27	2,340
October 21	6,854	October 28	4,195
October 22	9,453	October 29	9,878
Total	27,501	Total	22,971

Apples still continue in good supply, with but a moderate demand. We learn of but few sales in round lots, what are made being principally in small lots.

Quinces continue in good request, with the supply fully equal to the demand. There are some very choice lots on sale and buyers should take advantage of the supply while it lasts.

Cranberries are also in good supply, with a fair demand to report. The cultivated berries are large, of good color and flavor.

Onions were sought after to-day, if they were sound, and as our dealers can boast of having a very fine and solid stock on hand, purchasers are not hard to suit.

We refer our readers to the following list for the ruling quotations:

Potatoes (Irish), per bbl	$ 3 00@3 50
Potatoes (Irish), per bush, by car lot	75@ 80
Potatoes (peachblow), ⅌ bush, by car lot	90@ 95
Potatoes (sweet), Baltimore, per bbl	3 00@3 50
Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl	4 75@5 00
Apples, choice, per bbl	2 00@3 50
Apples, ordinary, per bbl	1 50@2 00
Grapes, per lb	10@ 15
Pears (Duchess) per box	2 25@2 50
Pears (Bartlette), per box	2 50@3 00
Pears (California), per box	5 00@5 50
Peas, green	1 75@2 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl	14 00@14 50
Cranberries, New Jersey, per bbl	8 00@12 00
Cranberries, per box	2 00
Quinces, per bbl	7 00@8 00
Quinces, (fancy) per bbl	10 00@11 00

WHISKY—Market steady at the 20@30c ⅌ gallon advance in consequence of the continued drawing purchasers and quantity, Cologne spirits $1 05 ⅌ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two tubs $2 75; three hoop do, $2 65; No 3 tubs, $8 25; No. 2 do, $9 25; No. 1 do, $10 75; Washboards, IXL, 2 50@3 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 30, 1873.

REMARKS—The oil market yesterday was steady, but not very active. Buyers are indifferent about purchasing; on the other hand, holders are firm in their views and refuse to lower their figures. "There is the oil and you know our terms; that is all we have to say." In the oil regions crude was evidently firmer. Below will be found all the information we could obtain.

CRUDE.

Prices unchanged. Rates from barges 3¼c; from rail 3½c. The following sales were reported at PARKERS.

1,000 bbls spot	$1 05
1,000 bbls spot	1 07¾

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was firm at rates that were current for some days, viz: 13¼@13½c. Most of the refiners have sold all they can manufacture up to December. Philadelphia quiet; November 16¾c. New York—Prices unsettled; sales November at 15¾@15¾c; December 15¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet; we note sales city at $2 25; country $2 20.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 29.—The *Herald* says: The market on upper stretch is fair and steady at $1 37½@1 40. Parker's opened firm but closed weak; little doing. Sales:

1,500 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 37½
500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 38¾
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 39
2,000 bbls, B. O. balance year, private terms	1 40
500 bbls, Parker's, Union pipe	1 07¾
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union pipe	1 08

OIL CITY, October 29.—Market quiet at $1 25. TIDIOUTE, October 29.—Market very dull and weak; no sales; cannot quote prices.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 29.—Market quiet and dull at $1 39@1 25.

RUSSELVILLE, October 29.—Market quiet, at $1 18.

TITUSVILLE, October 29.—Market dull; spot $1 35 at 37½.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 29.—Market quiet and dull at $1 at 05.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Closing 28.—The market was quiet and steady; refined in bulk, 14c; refined in cases, 15c; crude, in bulk, sold at 9¾@10c; crude, in cases, 13c; delivery this month, not be negotiated, as this market is but barely supplied, in fact everything is well sold up, and if our dealers meet the demand will good at the prices asked. We quote the following prices firm: New York Nutmeg, 10c ⅌ lb; Young American, 13c; prime full cream factory, 12½c; Ohio factory in round lots, at 13¾@14c for August make, and 14¾@14½c for September make, in a jobbing way. There is little inquiry for farm dairy. Limburger and Sweitzer quiet at 11@13c ⅌ lb cash.

COUNTRY LARD—Is in fair request at 8@9c for prime. Dark lard, for soap, is dull, 7@8c.

CARBON OIL—Is in fair demand at 15½@16¾ gal., and 17c ⅌ gal retailed from store.

CEREALS—The following are the retailing quotations: Beeson's Phœnix, $2 25@2 50; Louisville grits, $2 25@2 50; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; white lime, $2 00; calcined plaster, $4 50; land plaster, $3 00@3 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Trade in this article is reported very good, and we can quote sales at $5 ⅌ case of 4 doz packages.

CORN MEAL—There is not a very active trade to report, although sales are made at $30 ⅌ ton. If the meal is bolted $1 60 ⅌ 100 lbs, is obtained from the store.

CIDER—New cider is coming in more freely, with, as yet, but little inquiry. Dealers, however, are holding it at $6@8 ⅌ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—There is but a small quantity in the market. There seems little disposition to sell unless a buyer makes an offer. There has been scarcely enough sales to establish quotations. Dealers were asking 7@9c for dried apples and 10@12c for dried peaches.

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MOLASSES—Remains nominally unchanged at our previous quotations: Middlings at 52@53c ⅌ gal; fresh store $1 00@1 05. Oats and corn chops $1 25@1 40 ⅌ 100 lbs; corn chops $1 35 ⅌ 100 lbs. Bran $14@16 ⅌ ton.

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CITY MATTERS.

Dwelling Destroyed by Fire.

A new frame dwelling, at Emsworth station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, owned by Mr. William Young, caught fire yesterday morning, and was totally destroyed. It had just been completed, and the owner intended to occupy it yesterday. Loss, $3,000.

Rev. Newman Hall's Lecture

The first lecture of the winter course, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, will be delivered at Library Hall this evening, by the celebrated and distinguished English clergyman, Rev. Newman Hall the distinguished English clergyman, subject "The Dignity of Labor." The audience will without doubt be sufficiently large to pack the hall.

Specie Payments.

Thomas Steele, Esq., Collector of Customs has been instructed to pay out silver in sums of five dollars on checks upon the government. This is the opening wedge toward a return to specie payments, but it is not likely that it will create any considerable degree of interest. The mere use of the silver is not especially desired, but as indicating a better financial basis it will be hailed with delight.

Alleged Slander.

David Byers, storekeeper, corner of High and Wylie streets, yesterday entered suit in the District Court, against A. P. Cassatt, for damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of slanderous charges made against him by the defendant. The statements of which complaint is made, compromise the character of the plaintiff for chastity, and the woman in the case is defendant's wife. A capias was issued.

Mitchell's New General Atlas.

A gentleman from Philadelphia is now in the city, soliciting subscribers for Mitchell's New General Atlas, the finest as well as the most reliable work of the kind now issued. It contains 103 maps and plans, corrected up to the present year, besides an appendix giving the statistics of population, a complete list of all the postoffices in the country, etc., etc. Also a book of reference in which it names the letter "A.," and those who are naturalized citizens by adding to their names the letters "N. C."

You are further required to make a list of persons living in your district liable to enrollment in the militia, to wit: All able bodied male citizens of the age of twenty-one years and under the age of forty-five years, excepting persons who have served three years in the United States volunteer army, idiots, lunatics, common drunkards, vagabonds, paupers and persons who have been convicted of any infamous crime.

The Fire Department.

A special meeting of the Fire Commissioners was held last evening, there being present Messrs. Jones, McKirdy, Pitcairn, Torley, Walton and President Wilson.

The President presented the resignation of Thos. Little, Esq., Secretary, which, on motion was accepted.

Alex. Pitcairn, Esq., nominated Frank P. Case to fill the vacancy, and on motion Mr. Case was unanimously elected.

Adjourned.

Accidental Death.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of Sylvester J. Orwin, death at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday afternoon from injuries received near the Union Depot on Monday evening *has* already been reported. The deceased was a brakeman, and was on the freight train which was backing down the main track. Near the Union Depot he missed his hold and fell on the track, and was run over. The deceased was about twenty years of age. His parents reside at Harper's Block Station, Ohio. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Fifty-four Lots Sold.

An auction sale of lots was held yesterday at Verona borough, by A. J. Pentecost, which netted nearly $20,000. This, notwithstanding a prevailing snow storm. It will be seen that, although these are tight times in the money market, people still have "enough and to spare," and that instead of hoarding it up or keeping it in hands, they are placing it "where it will do the most good." This successful sale also establishes the fact that property at the thriving borough of Verona is valuable, but that it is in demand and must increase in value. Mr. Pentecost has always been successful in his sales of real estate.

The Coal Miners.

Mr. George Archibald, Secretary of the Coal Miners' Association, of Western Pennsylvania, says in regard to the reports about the miners: "It is not true that the men are going in at the old rates, except at a few of the banks. I presume more banks are working at advanced rates than at the old; a few, say about seven banks in the fourth pool, one in the second pool and two in the third pool where they are working at the advanced rate—that is the only pools I know of. Reports misrepresent us. I wish they would deal with us fairly."

On the other hand, the operators say that the miners are at work at the old prices in the following mines: Horner & Roberts, Elizabeth; Gumbo Co.'s, Belleview; Robbins & Jenkins, opposite Pine Run; John Penny's, James O'Neill's and Connell & Worthy, on the Youghiogheny. At Stone Brothers' works a few miners have resumed, and Wm. Oliver's works will be in operation next week. In Pool No. 1, on the Monongahela, Kenney & Co.'s, Redmond & Co.'s and Hays' works are in operation.

Mrs. Stowe's Readings.

Library Hall was comfortably filled last evening with a very respectable and intelligent audience, who listened attentively to select readings from her own works by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Promptly at eight o'clock Mrs. Stowe stepped on the stage, leaning on the arm of Rev. James Allison, D.D., editor of the *Presbyterian Banner*, who said, "The writings of Mrs. Stowe are a portion of the history not only of the fame of our nation, and he had great pleasure in introducing her to a Pittsburgh audience, that they might see in the face one who had contributed so much to the instruction of the nation and the extension of its fame." Mrs. Stowe is quite a dignified lady, easy and graceful in manner and genteel in bearing. She was chastely but richly attired. Her readings no doubt disappointed a great many. Her voice lacks volume, and is better suited to a drawing room than a large hall. It was with difficulty she could be heard from the front part of the parquette circle. Some of the pieces were acted most exquisitely, but the audience failed to appreciate her presentation of character, because her enunciation was indistinct and they could not see the suitableness of the action to the word, nor the intonation to the sentiment and feeling. Mrs. Stowe left last evening for Philadelphia.

The Allegheny Gas Works.

The stockholders of the Allegheny Gas Works have adopted the following preamble and resolutions relative to the offer to sell to the city the works for $250,000:

WHEREAS, The Board of Arbitrators, mutually chosen by the people of Allegheny and the Allegheny Gas Company, inducted in office on the 6th day of September, 1873, fixing the amount of the purchase money, and the terms and conditions of the proposed conveyance of the Gas Works. Therefore,

Resolved, That the President and Managers be and they are hereby instructed forthwith to execute and tender to the corporate authorities of the city of Allegheny a deed of conveyance of the Gas Works in pursuance of the terms and conditions of the award, and on receipt of the purchase money and fulfillment of the other terms and conditions of the awards, to deliver possession of the Gas Works to said city. In the event of the refusal or neglect of said city to comply with the terms of the award for the period of thirty days after the deed aforesaid, then the President and Managers are hereby instructed to take no further action in the premises.

The above action of the stock holders, it is said, is likely to cause litigation between the company and the city. It is considered impossible by the latter to raise money on the bonds for less than six per cent, and if the matter cannot be amicably settled, the city will transfer the difficulty to the Courts.

We learn that Mr. Brown, controller, had arranged for a visit east with a view of negotiating the bonds, but under the present moneyed condition of affairs a negotiation of the bonds is necessarily delayed. Mr. Brown proposes to place the bonds in the hands of the Gas Company as collateral, but to negotiate them himself, as he thinks he will have no difficulty in making a very favorable loan for the city on the bonds, he claims, are the best investment the city has ever offered, as arrangements will be made soon for the annual payment of interest by appropriation, and in addition to this, an amount is appropriated not exceeding five per cent, of the whole amount of the bonds outstanding as a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds as security.

The question will come up in Councils at next meeting.

East Pittsburgh District Conference.

The third session of this body convened at Emory M. E. Church (East Liberty), Pittsburgh, Tuesday afternoon, 28th inst., Rev. H. Sissabaugh, P. E., presiding. Rev. Dr. A. J. Endsley, of Johnstown, was elected Secretary. J. Richards, Assistant. The roll was perfected and twenty-two of the twenty-seven itinerant ministers were found present. The local ministers, exhorters, Sunday School superintendents and district stewards would make an attendance about fifty. A considerable number of visitors were present at the different sessions.

Committees on Local Preachers' Work; examining candidates for admission into Conference; Sunday Schools; Benevolent Work; Home Missions and Church Excasion; Temperance, were appointed. Local preachers and exhorters gave an account of the work they had performed, followed by reports from the pastors. The question was then taken up, "How to make the most of District Conference?" The discussion was opened with some admirable remarks from Dr. Endsley, followed by Revs. S P. Woof and W. B. Watkins. The quarterly conference, at large, the excellent features being commended and suggestions made by which District Conferences would be more interesting and successful. In the evening Rev. E. M. Wood preached a sermon on the "Distinction between the ministry and the people."

Wednesday morning, after some routine matters, reports were made by pastors and superintendents of Sunday schools. Rev. F. A. Dey, supply at St. Paul's church (Bloomfield) was introduced. The question "Ought the term of ministerial service in our larger cities to be longer," was discussed at length. Dr. W. A. Holmes opening the discussion for Rev. J. F. Jones, absent, followed by Revs. W. W. Roup, A. B. Castle and E. M. Wood. The majority seemed to favor the negative side of the question. The Conference decided that the District Conference had the right to renew licenses of local preachers and exhorters. A number of local preachers were examined and passed, and those not ordained had their licenses renewed.

Wednesday afternoon opened with religious services by Dr. C. A. Holmes. The examination of the character of local preachers was resumed, and several passed and those not in order, their licences were renewed. A paper expressing sympathy for the P. E der, Rev. H. Sissabaugh, whose health has been so bad that he is compelled to spend the winter in Colorado. Resolutions were adopted praying for his restoration, commending him for his valuable labors and to those with whom he may sojourn, and agreeing to supply his work as far as possible. Adopted unanimously by a rising vote. After reports from Sunday School superintendents, the question was discussed, "Ought the congregations to read the Scripture lesson in concert with the pastor." P. H. Lanman, Esq., opened the discussion, and was followed by Drs. Davidson, Endsley, and Watkins, and Revs. E. M. Wood, M. J. Montgomery and W. Smith. At the close of the discussion, to test the voting strength a vote was taken, resulting in a majority of one.

Reports were called for. The Committee on Temperance reported intemperance the leading vice of the age, and urged that legislation should be enacted as will impose upon the dealers in intoxicants the expense resulting from this vice, and that such persons should be classed with the agency of criminals, and treated accordingly. The Committee on Local Preachers reported in favor of organized and systematic labor, and recommended the creation of a Standing Committee, who shall have power to regulate anything pertaining to this class of ministers. Local preachers, not on the plan or appointments in connection with the City Home Mission work, were assigned special fields of labor. The report on Home Missions and Church Extension, was interspersed. Resolutions were adopted recommended means be adopted to get people who did not attend church to go; suggested the formation of Ladies' and Pastors' Unions, or appoint committees to visit such people.

A young man, James M. Ashbaugh, was licensed to preach.

In the evening, Dr. Davidson presiding, the session was opened with singing and prayer by W. H. Watkins, without action. Dr. Watkins offered a series of resolutions for hospitality and other courteous attentions. The remainder of the evening was spent in holding an experience meeting. Quite a number spoke, during which songs were interspersed.

Quite a number of visiting ministers were present, among whom were Rev. Dr. Hunter, editor of the *Advocate*, Drs. S. H. Nesbitt and C. A. Holmes, Revs. T. W. Boyle, A. B. Castle, R. T. Miller, J. A. Miller, J. Shaw, J. Kelly, Dr. McCleary, J. McGuire, Revs. McKaig and Gillespie, Presbyterian ministers, were constituted honorary members.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, N. Y.

Picking the Bank Locks.

Among the many curious and interesting items of interest forming part of the unusual attractions of the American Institute Fair might be named the prominent the effort of Mr. James Sargent, of Rochester, N. Y., to pick the bank lock exhibited by Thomas B. Wottel, of Philadelphia, for a reward of $2,000.

The Triennial Assessment.

Precept and Address to the Assessors.

The Law Clearly Set Forth.

What the Controller and Commissioners Expect of the Assessors.

The following precept and address have been prepared by the County Commissions, for the direction of the Assessors and the Assistant Assessors, in making the ensuing triennial assessment. We publish them for the information of the taxpayers of the county.

The Precept.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, October 29, 1873.

Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, ss:

To each of the Assessors and Assistant Assessors who have been elected or appointed in the several wards, boroughs and townships of the County of Allegheny, to make the triennial assessment thereof, for the year 1873-74 the Commissioner's of said county

SEND GREETING—

Pursuant to the several Acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, we the undersigned Commissioners issue this our precept, hereby requiring and directing you to proceed forthwith, and using your utmost diligence and ability ascertain, make out and return a just and perfect list of the names of all taxable persons in your district, arranging them in alphabetical order as owners of real property, tenants or single men, as the case may be, with a description of the respective property and the number of the Commonwealth appendix giving the statistics of population, a complete list of all the postoffices in the country, etc., etc. Also a book of reference in which he names the letter "A.," and those who are naturalized citizens by adding to their names the letters "N. C."

You are further required to make a list of persons living in your district liable to enrollment in the militia, to wit: All able bodied male citizens of the age of twenty-one years and under the age of forty-five years, excepting persons who have served three years in the United States volunteer army, idiots, lunatics, common drunkards, vagabonds, paupers and persons who have been convicted of any infamous crime.

As soon as said list is completed, you will cause notices thereof to be posted in three of the most public places in your district, which shall set forth the fact that you have made such list according to law, and that all persons property made taxable by the laws of this Commonwealth within your ward, district or township) at the rate or price which you shall, after due examination and consideration, believe the same would sell for, if sold singly and separately; at a *bona fide* sale, after full public notice; and take accurate account of the same, and that you will justly and honestly, to the best of your judgment, assess and value every separate lot, piece or tract of land, with the improvements thereon, and all personal